

# TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1858.

## Eclipses in the Year 1858.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year:

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 27th, in the evening, on the southern limb. It will be visible in the *eastern* part of the United States for a short time before it ends. The Moon will *rise partially eclipsed*.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 15th. In the United States this will be *partial*, and visible *east* of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Mississippi. The Sun will *rise about 6 o'clock 12 m., partially eclipsed* on the southern limb. Size of eclipse  $5\frac{1}{2}$  digits, or a little less than half of the Sun. It *ends* at Boston, at 7 o'clock 48 m.; New York, 7 o'clock 31 m.; Philadelphia, 7 o'clock 25 m.; Washington, 7 o'clock 11 m.; Charleston, 6 o'clock 48 m.; and at Cincinnati, at 6 o'clock 43 m.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 24th, in the morning. This will be invisible in the United States, except on the Pacific coast, where the Moon sets with a very small eclipse upon it. At Astoria, it begins at 4 o'clock 48 m. in the morning; at San Francisco, at 4 o'clock 53 m.; at Oregon City, at 4 o'clock 59 m.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, September 7th, invisible in the United States, except a mere contact of limbs in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, at the time of sunrise.

## Morning and Evening Stars.

Venus will be morning Star until February 28th, then Evening Star until December 13th. Mars will be Morning Star until May 15th, then Evening Star until next year. Jupiter will be Evening Star until May 19th, then Morning Star until December 8th. Saturn will be Morning Star until January 15th, then Evening Star until July 25th, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

## Mercury.

This planet will be visible in the west about April 17, August 15, and December 10; also in the east just before sunrise, about February 10, June 10, and October 3d.

## Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter, C; Golden Number, 16; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 13; Epact, 15; Solar Cycle, 19; Julian Period, 6571; age of the world, 5861.

## Characters.

☉ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Uranus; ♁ same longitude, or near each other; ☊ 90° apart; ♌ opposition, or 180° apart.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC. ♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

ASPECTS AND NODES. ♌ Conjunction; \* Sextile, 60 degrees; ☊ Quartile, 90 degrees; ☌ Trine, 120 degrees; ♌ Opposition, 180 degrees; ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

## Equinoxes and Solstices for 1858.

	D. H. M.
Vernal Equinox.....	March 20 4 23 ev.
Summer Solstice.....	June 21 1 5 ev.
Autumnal Equinox.....	Sept. 23 3 17 mo.
Winter Solstice.....	Dec. 21 9 4 ev.

NOTE.—The Sun's declination is given for the instant his centre is on the meridian of Washington.

## Duration of the Seasons, etc.

	D. H. M.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89 1 19
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92 20 37
Sun in Summer Signs.....	93 14 12
Sun in Autumnal Signs.....	89 17 47
Tropical Year.....	365 5 55
Sun North of the Equator.....	186 10 49
Sun South of the Equator.....	178 19 6
Difference.....	7 15 43

## Leap-Year.

Every year the number of which is divisible by 4 without a remainder, is a leap-year, except the last year of the century, which is a leap-year only when divisible by 400 without a remainder. Thus the year 1900 will not be leap-year.

## Notes to the Reader.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. It is based on the fact, that in the same *Latitude*, *that is, on a line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or almanac*, not only throughout the United States, but around the

world—the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6, it rises 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout the States of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and the Territory of Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York City is adapted for use in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; a Calendar for Washington City is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Wherever the reader is, look for the State at the top of the Calendar page,

and underneath are the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The *changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon*, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same *Longitude*; that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pittsburgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of *four minutes for each degree of Longitude*; or at the rate of *one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods* in the latitude of Boston, 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York City, 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore, and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

## TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean diameter in English miles.	Mean distance from the sun in miles.	Mean distance from the sun, the distance of the earth being unit.	Period of revolution round the sun in days.	When discovered.	By whom discovered.	Where discovered.
The Sun .....	883,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercury .....	3,224	87,000,000	0.387093	87	.....	.....	.....
Venus .....	7,687	68,000,000	0.723331	224	.....	.....	.....
The Earth .....	7,912	95,000,000	1.000000	365	.....	.....	.....
Mars .....	4,189	142,000,000	1.523692	686	.....	.....	.....
Flora .....	.....	209,160,265	2.201637	1,193	Oct. 13, 1847	Hind	London.
Clio .....	.....	221,813,220	2.334576	1,303	Sept. 18, 1850	"	"
Vesta .....	.....	224,302,695	2.361081	1,325	March 29, 1807	Others...	Bremen.
Iris .....	.....	226,159,280	2.380624	1,341	Aug. 18, 1847	Hind	London.
Metis .....	.....	226,632,665	2.385607	1,345	April 25, 1848	Graham	Markree.
Eunomia* .....	.....	227,946,800	2.399440	1,357	July 29, 1851	Gasparis	Naples.
Hebe .....	.....	230,449,670	2.425786	1,379	July 1, 1847	Hencke	Driesen.
Parthenope .....	.....	232,829,135	2.450333	1,401	May 11, 1850	Gasparis	Naples.
Irene .....	.....	242,468,755	2.552303	1,518	May 19, 1851	Hind	London.
Egeria .....	.....	243,206,650	2.560070	1,492	Nov. 2, 1850	Gasparis	Naples.
Astræa .....	.....	244,818,565	2.577047	1,511	Dec. 8, 1845	Hencke	Driesen.
Juno .....	.....	253,723,615	2.670337	1,594	Sept. 1, 1804	Harding	Lillienthal
Ceres .....	.....	262,964,845	2.768051	1,632	Jan. 1, 1801	Piazzi	Palermo.
Pallas .....	.....	263,421,510	2.772353	1,656	March 29, 1802	Olbers	Bremen.
Hygeia .....	.....	299,255,700	3.150060	2,042	April 12, 1849	Gasparis	Naples.
Jupiter .....	89,170	485,000,000	5.202776	4,332	.....	.....	.....
Saturn .....	79,042	890,000,000	9.538786	10,759	.....	.....	.....
Uranus .....	35,112	1,800,000,000	19.182390	30,686	March 13, 1781	Herschel	Slough.
Neptune .....	85,000	3,600,000,000	30.036300	60,123	Sept. 23, 1846	Galle	Berlin.

\* From July 29, 1851, to March 31, 1856, inclusive, *twenty-six* new asteroids were discovered: namely, in 1852, Psyche, Thetis, Melpomene, Fortuna, Massilia, Lutetia, Calliope, and Thalia. In 1853, Themis, Phocæa, Proserpine, and Euterpe. In 1854, Bellona, Amphitrite, Crania, Euprosyne, Pomona, Polyhymnia, Lencothæa, and one name not known. In 1855, Circe, Atlanta, and Fides. And in 1856, Leda, Lætitia, and another not yet named.

## Changes in the Weather.

The causes of changes in weather are undoubtedly traceable to chemical changes in the air and earth—electrical changes being the immediate cause. There is, therefore, no possibility for any man to find a *system* to these changes, and hence no one can foretell the weather, nor the effects of such changes.

## Tide Table.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at Boston, New York and Charleston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, *add to or subtract from* the time of high water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day.

	H. M.		H. M.
Alhany.....	sub. 4 43	New Haven.....	add 8 03
Annapolis, Md. ....	sub. 3 35	New London.....	add 1 15
Annapolis, N. S. ....	add 1 49	Newport.....	sub. 0 53
Amboy.....	add 0 02	Norfolk.....	sub. 0 41
Baltimore.....	sub. 1 40	Plymouth.....	add 2 19
Bridgeport.....	add 2 58	Portland.....	add 3 12
Cape Split.....	add 2 00	Portsmouth.....	add 3 10
Eastport.....	add 3 17	Providence.....	add 0 12
Halifax, N. S. ....	sub. 0 43	Quebec.....	add 8 45
Holmes' Hole.....	add 1 04	Richmond.....	sub. 3 44
Hellgate.....	add 1 22	Salem.....	add 3 00
Marblehead.....	add 3 17	Sandy Hook, N. J. ....	sub. 0 49
Machias.....	add 1 54	St. John, N. B. ....	add 2 49
Mobile Point.....	add 1 54	Sunbury.....	add 0 19
New Bedford.....	sub. 0 16	Windsor.....	add 2 40

**TIDES.**—La Place pronounces the formula for deducing the tides the most difficult problem of celestial mechanics. It *sometimes* happens that the tide comes in *several hours* later or earlier than the most learned calculation would determine; and this in consequence of the strength and direction of the wind, which the calculator cannot reckon upon.

## True Time.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock or mean-time* in some, and *apparent or sun-time* in others. *Clock-time* is always *right*, while *Sun-time* *varies* every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian at *twelve o'clock*; indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time*. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given to the nearest second, for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre* and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock-time*, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction.

## To Ascertain the Length of the Day and Night,

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum

subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising the next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

## Comets.

COMETS, though rarely visible, are very numerous. Arago believes that there cannot be less than seven millions of them passing within the influence of our planetary system, and Kepler used to say they were as numerous as the fishes in the sea. They shiue by the light of the sun; move in all directions; constantly change their appearance; are of such thin, transparent substance, that stars may be seen through them; are sometimes of enormous dimensions, and move with inconceivable rapidity; and have, in some instances, been known to separate into two distinct bodies. Some of the most remarkable comets ever known, are those of 1680, 1811, 1843, and those known as Halley's and Biela's comets. That of 1811, is supposed to require more than three thousand years for its revolution around the sun; its perihelion distance was computed to be 93,700,000, and its aphelion distance, 40,121,000,000 miles. Its envelope was bluish green, while the nucleus itself was pale red. That of 1843, was remarkable for the length of its tail, which at one time was 200,000,000 miles long. Its nucleus was small, and its motion at the rate of 1,817,600 miles per hour.



1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1858.

[31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.			Boston.		New York.		Baltimore.		Charleston.		Sun on Meridian or noonmark.		
		D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M. S.
Third Quarter .....		6	8	3 ev.	7	51 ev.	7	41 ev.	7	28 ev.	1	12	3 57
New Moon .....		15	0	48 m.	0	36 m.	0	26 m.	0	13 m.	9	12	7 30
First Quarter .....		22	0	13 ev.	0	1 ev.	11	51 m.	11	38 m.	17	12	10 29
Full Moon .....		29	4	28 m.	4	16 m.	4	6 m.	3	53 m.	25	12	12 41

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONNCT, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARYL'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	22 59 50	7 30	4 38	6 52	ev. 52	7 25	4 43	6 56	9 38	7 19	4 49	7	1
2	S	22 54 31	7 30	4 39	8 8	1 40	7 25	4 44	8 11	10 26	7 19	4 50	8	14
3	S	22 48 45	7 30	4 40	9 19	2 25	7 25	4 45	9 21	11 11	7 19	4 51	9	22
4	M	22 42 32	7 30	4 41	10 27	3 10	7 25	4 46	10 27	11 56	7 19	4 52	10	28
5	T	22 35 52	7 30	4 41	11 31	3 54	7 25	4 46	11 31	ev. 40	7 19	4 52	11	30
6	W	22 28 45	7 30	4 42	morn	4 38	7 25	4 47	morn	1 24	7 19	4 53	morn	
7	T	22 21 11	7 30	4 43	0 35	5 23	7 25	4 48	0 33	2 9	7 19	4 54	0	31
8	F	22 13 11	7 30	4 44	1 39	6 17	7 25	4 49	1 36	3 3	7 19	4 55	1	32
9	S	22 4 45	7 30	4 45	2 44	7 7	7 25	4 50	2 39	3 53	7 19	4 56	2	34
10	S	21 55 52	7 29	4 46	3 47	8 3	7 24	4 51	3 41	4 49	7 19	4 57	3	35
11	M	21 46 34	7 29	4 47	4 48	8 58	7 24	4 52	4 42	5 44	7 18	4 58	4	35
12	T	21 36 51	7 29	4 48	5 48	9 51	7 24	4 53	5 41	6 37	7 18	4 59	5	33
13	W	21 26 42	7 28	4 49	6 41	10 40	7 23	4 54	6 34	7 26	7 18	5 0	6	27
14	T	21 16 9	7 28	4 50	sets	11 25	7 23	4 55	sets	8 11	7 17	5 1	sets	
15	F	21 5 11	7 27	4 52	5 20	morn	7 22	4 57	5 25	8 56	7 17	5 2	5	30
16	S	20 53 49	7 27	4 53	6 28	0 10	7 22	4 58	6 32	9 36	7 16	5 3	6	36
17	S	20 42 3	7 26	4 54	7 37	0 50	7 21	4 59	7 40	10 18	7 16	5 4	7	42
18	M	20 29 53	7 25	4 56	8 44	1 32	7 20	5 1	8 45	10 52	7 16	5 6	8	47
19	T	20 17 20	7 25	4 57	9 53	2 6	7 20	5 2	9 53	11 33	7 15	5 7	9	53
20	W	20 4 25	7 24	4 58	11 2	2 47	7 19	5 3	11 1	morn	7 14	5 8	10	59
21	T	19 51 7	7 23	4 59	morn	3 32	7 18	5 4	morn	0 18	7 14	5 9	morn	
22	F	19 37 27	7 22	5 1	0 13	4 20	7 18	5 5	0 11	1 6	7 13	5 10	0	8
23	S	19 23 25	7 22	5 2	1 20	5 15	7 17	5 6	1 16	2 1	7 12	5 11	1	12
24	S	19 9 2	7 21	5 3	2 51	6 25	7 16	5 7	2 46	3 11	7 12	5 12	2	40
25	M	18 54 18	7 20	5 4	4 4	7 32	7 16	5 8	3 58	4 18	7 11	5 13	3	51
26	T	18 39 13	7 19	5 5	5 15	8 45	7 15	5 9	5 10	5 31	7 10	5 14	5	2
27	W	18 23 48	7 19	5 7	6 18	9 54	7 14	5 11	6 12	6 40	7 9	5 15	6	4
28	T	18 8 4	7 18	5 8	rises	10 54	7 13	5 12	rises	7 40	7 9	5 16	rises	
29	F	17 52 0	7 17	5 9	5 40	11 42	7 13	5 13	5 43	8 28	7 8	5 17	5	48
30	S	17 35 36	7 16	5 11	6 56	ev. 32	7 12	5 15	6 59	9 18	7 7	5 19	7	1
31	S	17 18 54	7 15	5 12	8 8	1 12	7 11	5 16	8 9	9 58	7 7	5 20	8	10

**RAILROAD PASSES.**—A man residing at Schenectady, who has long been in the employ of the Central Railroad Co., and is now a fireman on the road, applied to Mr. Vibbard, the Superintendent, for a pass to take him to some point on the road which he desired to visit. The Superintendent declined to grant the request and said:

"The company employ you, and pay you so much per month for your services. When your wages are paid, our obligation ends. If you were at work for a farmer at one dollar per day, and desired to go to Saratoga, would you

expect him to hitch up his team and carry you there for nothing?"

The fireman replied, "No, sir; but if he *had his team hitched up*, and was going directly to Saratoga, I should think he was a d—d hog, if he didn't let me ride!"

"Harry," said a young lady on the seat before us at the theatre, last evening, "how I should like to be an actress." "An actress, Henrietta; why?" "Oh! it must be so nice to be made love to in such pretty words *every* evening."

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		New York.		Baltimore.		Charleston.		Sun on Meridian or noonmark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Third Quarter .....	5	4	33 ev.	4	21 ev.	4	11 ev.	3	58 ev.	1	12	13	54
New Moon .....	13	5	29 ev.	5	17 ev.	5	7 ev.	4	54 ev.	9	12	14	30
First Quarter .....	20	8	15 ev.	8	3 ev.	7	53 ev.	7	40 ev.	17	12	14	16
Full Moon .....	27	5	21 ev.	5	9 ev.	4	59 ev.	4	46 ev.	25	12	13	16

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONN'T, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARYL'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 M		17 1 54	7 14	5 14	9 15	1 52	7 10	5 18	9 14	10 38	7 6	5 22	9 14	
2 T		16 44 36	7 12	5 15	10 21	2 27	7 9	5 19	10 18	11 13	7 5	5 23	10 18	
3 W		16 27 0	7 11	5 17	11 25	3 10	7 8	5 20	11 22	11 56	7 4	5 24	11 19	
4 T		16 9 8	7 10	5 18	morn	3 53	7 7	5 21	morn	ev. 39	7 3	5 25	morn	
5 F		15 50 58	7 9	5 19	0 30	4 40	7 6	5 22	0 25	1 26	7 2	5 26	0 21	
6 S		15 32 32	7 8	5 21	1 35	5 29	7 5	5 24	1 30	2 15	7 1	5 27	1 25	
7 S		15 13 50	7 7	5 22	2 40	6 29	7 4	5 25	2 34	3 15	7 0	5 28	2 27	
8 M		14 54 53	7 6	5 24	3 39	7 31	7 3	5 26	3 32	4 17	6 59	5 29	3 24	
9 T		14 35 40	7 5	5 25	4 33	8 27	7 2	5 28	4 26	5 15	6 58	5 30	4 18	
10 W		14 16 13	7 3	5 26	5 23	9 29	7 0	5 29	5 16	6 13	6 57	5 31	5 8	
11 T		13 56 31	7 2	5 27	6 1	10 18	6 59	5 30	5 55	7 4	6 56	5 32	5 49	
12 F		13 36 36	7 1	5 29	6 35	11 0	6 58	5 32	6 30	7 46	6 55	5 34	6 25	
13 S		13 16 27	7 0	5 30	sets	11 42	6 56	5 33	sets	8 28	6 54	5 35	sets	
14 S		12 56 6	6 58	5 31	6 33	morn	6 55	5 34	6 35	9 9	6 53	5 36	6 36	
15 M		12 35 31	6 57	5 32	7 43	0 23	6 54	5 35	7 43	9 49	6 51	5 37	7 44	
16 T		12 14 45	6 55	5 33	8 52	1 3	6 53	5 36	8 51	10 24	6 50	5 38	8 51	
17 W		11 53 47	6 54	5 34	10 4	1 38	6 51	5 37	10 2	11 5	6 49	5 39	9 59	
18 T		11 32 38	6 52	5 36	11 19	2 19	6 50	5 38	11 16	11 51	6 48	5 40	11 12	
19 F		11 11 19	6 51	5 37	morn	3 5	6 49	5 39	morn	morn	6 47	5 41	morn	
20 S		10 49 48	6 49	5 39	0 36	4 9	6 47	5 41	0 31	0 55	6 45	5 42	0 26	
21 S		10 28 9	6 48	5 40	1 52	5 1	6 46	5 42	1 45	1 47	6 44	5 43	1 39	
22 M		10 6 19	6 47	5 41	3 5	6 14	6 44	5 43	2 58	3 0	6 43	5 44	2 50	
23 T		9 44 21	6 45	5 43	4 10	7 30	6 43	5 45	4 3	4 16	6 42	5 46	3 55	
24 W		9 22 14	6 43	5 44	5 2	8 41	6 41	5 46	4 56	5 27	6 40	5 47	4 49	
25 T		8 59 58	6 42	5 45	5 42	9 44	6 39	5 47	5 36	6 20	6 39	5 48	5 31	
26 F		8 37 35	6 41	5 46	6 12	10 35	6 38	5 48	6 9	7 21	6 38	5 49	6 4	
27 S		8 15 4	6 39	5 47	rises	11 16	6 37	5 49	rises	8 2	6 36	5 50	rises	
28 S		7 52 26	6 37	5 48	6 54	12 0	6 36	5 49	6 55	8 46	6 34	5 51	6 55	

WOMAN.—I have heard a woman of the world say, "The state of widowhood is inconvenient; for one must assume all the modesty of a young girl, without being able to feign her ignorance."

Two JOKES.—It is told of Douglas Jerrold, that a fifth rate *litterateur*, wishing to scrape an acquaintance with Jerrold, said: "You know, Mr. Jerrold, we both row in the same boat." "Yes," replied he, "but not with the same sculls."

Sydney Smith was applied to at one time in his capacity as Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, by a number of not very intellectual vestry-

men, as to how a wooden pavement was to be laid round the edifice, and at once gave his opinion. "Pooh! pooh! gentlemen, you have only to lay your heads together, and the thing is done."

Sailors who have followed the sea for years say that they can tell when they are in the vicinity of Long Island—by the Sound.

A lady told her husband she had read the Art of Love on purpose to be agreeable to him, "I had rather have your love without art," replied he.

3d Month.]

MARCH, 1858.

[31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.				Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Meridian or noonmark.			
		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	P.	M.	S.
Third Quarter	.....	7	1 27 ev.	1 15 ev.	1 5 ev.	0 52 ev.	1 12 12 32				
New Moon	.....	15	7 28 m.	7 16 m.	7 6 m.	6 53 m.	9 12 10 41				
First Quarter	.....	22	2 59 m.	2 47 m.	2 37 m.	2 24 m.	17 12 8 28				
Full Moon	.....	29	7 24 m.	7 12 m.	7 2 m.	6 49 m.	25 12 6 3				

DAY OF MONTH. DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONNCT, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARYL'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.							
		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		High W. BOSTON.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		High W. N.YORK.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 M	7 29 41	6 35	5 50	8 3	ev. 41	6 35	5 50	8 2	9 27	6 33	5 52	8 1					
2 T	7 6 49	6 33	5 51	9 8	1 16	6 33	5 51	9 5	10 2	6 31	5 53	9 3					
3 W	6 43 52	6 32	5 53	10 13	1 53	6 32	5 53	10 9	10 39	6 30	5 54	10 6					
4 T	6 20 49	6 30	5 54	11 19	2 30	6 30	5 54	11 14	11 16	6 29	5 55	11 10					
5 F	5 57 40	6 29	5 55	morn	3 14	6 29	5 55	morn	12 0	6 27	5 56	morn					
6 S	5 34 26	6 27	5 56	0 23	4 2	6 27	5 56	0 17	ev. 48	6 26	5 57	0 12					
7 S	5 11 8	6 26	5 58	1 26	4 56	6 26	5 58	1 19	1 42	6 25	5 58	1 12					
8 M	4 47 46	6 24	5 59	2 24	5 56	6 24	5 59	2 17	2 42	6 24	5 59	2 9					
9 T	4 24 20	6 23	6 0	3 16	7 0	6 23	6 0	3 9	3 46	6 22	6 0	3 1					
10 W	4 0 50	6 21	6 1	3 58	8 0	6 21	6 1	3 51	4 46	6 20	6 1	3 44					
11 T	3 37 18	6 19	6 2	4 35	8 58	6 19	6 2	4 29	5 44	6 18	6 2	4 23					
12 F	3 13 42	6 17	6 3	5 3	9 48	6 17	6 3	4 58	6 34	6 17	6 3	4 54					
13 S	2 50 5	6 15	6 5	5 28	10 34	6 15	6 4	5 25	7 20	6 15	6 4	5 22					
14 S	2 26 25	6 14	6 6	5 51	11 11	6 14	6 5	5 49	7 57	6 14	6 5	5 47					
15 M	2 2 44	6 12	6 7	sets	11 51	6 12	6 sets	8 37	6 13	6 sets							
16 T	1 39 2	6 10	6 8	7 50	morn	6 10	6 7	7 48	9 20	6 11	6 7	7 47					
17 W	1 15 20	6 9	6 9	9 5	0 34	6 9	6 8	9 2	10 0	6 10	6 8	8 59					
18 T	0 51 37	6 7	6 10	10 23	1 14	6 7	6 9	10 18	10 46	6 8	6 9	10 13					
19 F	0 27 54	6 5	6 11	11 42	2 0	6 5	6 10	11 36	11 35	6 6	6 10	11 30					
20 S	0 4 12	6 3	6 13	morn	2 49	6 3	6 12	morn	morn	6 5	6 11	morn					
21 S	N. 19 29	6 2	6 14	0 58	3 49	6 2	6 13	0 51	0 35	6 3	6 12	0 43					
22 M	0 43 10	6 0	6 15	2 3	4 57	6 0	6 14	1 56	1 43	6 2	6 13	1 48					
23 T	1 6 48	5 59	6 17	2 59	6 12	5 59	6 15	2 52	2 58	6 1	6 14	2 45					
24 W	1 30 25	5 57	6 18	3 42	7 25	5 58	6 16	3 37	4 11	5 59	6 15	3 31					
25 T	1 53 59	5 55	6 19	4 15	8 26	5 56	6 17	4 10	5 12	5 57	6 16	4 6					
26 F	2 17 30	5 53	6 20	4 42	9 23	5 55	6 18	4 39	6 9	5 56	6 17	4 36					
27 S	2 40 59	5 52	6 21	5 2	10 10	5 54	6 19	5 1	6 56	5 54	6 18	5 0					
28 S	3 4 24	5 51	6 22	rises	10 52	5 52	6 20	rises	7 38	5 53	6 19	rises					
29 M	3 27 46	5 49	6 23	6 52	11 25	5 51	6 21	6 50	8 11	5 52	6 20	6 48					
30 T	3 51 4	5 47	6 24	7 58	ev. 4	5 49	6 22	7 55	8 50	5 50	6 21	7 52					
31 W	4 14 17	5 45	6 25	9 3	0 44	5 47	6 23	8 59	9 30	5 48	6 22	8 54					

The late vicar of Sheffield, Rev. Dr. Hutton, once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon, "Mr. Peech, how is it you have not called upon me for your account?" "Oh," said Mr. Peech, "I never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed!" said the vicar; "then how do you get on, if he don't pay?" "Why," replied Mr. Peech, "after a certain time, I conclude that he is *not* a gentleman, and then I ask him."

Soon after the law of Congress reducing Spanish quarters to twenty cents, shillings to dimes, etc., a Teutonic gentleman who had no

very profound faith in the stability of our bank paper, presented a quantity of Spanish coin as a deposit, when he was informed by the teller as to its real value; whereupon he stared blankly, and exclaimed: "Der dyffle! Several dimes der banks break; now der *specie* ish prok! Mine Cott in hemmel, vat a gountries! vat a peeples! vat a goureny!"

The truest sentiment ever read at a public dinner was: "Hoops and the Equator—Crinoline and the Equinoctial line, God bless 'em! The one encircles the earth, the other the heavens!"



4th Month.]

APRIL, 1858.

[30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Meridian or noonmark.		
		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M. S.	
Third Quarter	.....	6	8 59 m.	8 47 m.	8 37 m.	8 24 m.	1	12 3 53	
New Moon	.....	13	6 31 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 9 ev.	5 56 ev.	9	12 1 33	
First Quarter	.....	20	9 42 m.	9 30 m.	9 20 m.	9 7 m.	17	11 59 29	
Full Moon	.....	27	10 12 ev.	10 0 ev.	9 50 ev.	9 37 ev.	25	11 57 50	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONN'T, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARY'L'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
1	T	4 37 27	5 43	6 26	10 9	1 21	5 45	6 24	10 3	10 7	5 46	6 22	9 58	
2	F	5 0 31	5 41	6 27	11 15	2 1	5 42	6 25	11 8	10 47	5 44	6 23	11 2	
3	S	5 23 30	5 40	6 28	morn	2 43	5 41	6 26	morn	11 29	5 43	6 24	11 58	
4	S	5 46 23	5 38	6 29	0 13	3 34	5 39	6 27	0 6	ev. 20	5 41	6 25	morn	
5	M	6 9 11	5 36	6 30	1 6	4 27	5 37	6 28	0 59	1 13	5 39	6 25	0 52	
6	T	6 31 52	5 34	6 31	1 53	5 24	5 35	6 29	1 47	2 10	5 38	6 26	1 39	
7	W	6 54 27	5 32	6 32	2 31	6 26	5 33	6 30	2 25	3 12	5 37	6 27	2 19	
8	T	7 16 55	5 30	6 33	3 3	7 26	5 31	6 31	2 59	4 12	5 35	6 28	2 53	
9	F	7 39 15	5 29	6 34	3 27	8 15	5 30	6 32	3 23	5 1	5 33	6 29	3 19	
10	S	8 1 28	5 27	6 35	3 52	9 10	5 28	6 33	3 50	5 56	5 31	6 30	3 47	
11	S	8 23 33	5 25	6 36	4 13	9 57	5 26	6 34	4 12	6 43	5 29	6 31	4 12	
12	M	8 45 30	5 24	6 37	4 35	10 39	5 25	6 35	4 35	7 25	5 28	6 32	4 36	
13	T	9 7 18	5 22	6 38	sets	11 21	5 24	6 36	sets	8 7	5 27	6 33	sets	
14	W	9 28 57	5 21	6 39	8 2	morn	5 22	6 37	7 58	8 53	5 25	6 34	7 54	
15	T	9 50 26	5 19	6 40	9 23	0 7	5 21	6 38	9 18	9 42	5 24	6 35	9 12	
16	F	10 11 46	5 17	6 41	10 43	0 56	5 20	6 39	10 36	10 33	5 23	6 36	10 29	
17	S	10 32 55	5 16	6 42	11 54	1 47	5 18	6 40	11 47	11 29	5 21	6 37	11 39	
18	S	10 53 54	5 15	6 43	morn	2 43	5 16	6 41	morn	morn	5 20	6 38	morn	
19	M	11 14 42	5 13	6 44	0 55	3 48	5 15	6 42	0 49	0 34	5 19	6 39	0 41	
20	T	11 35 19	5 12	6 46	1 42	4 54	5 13	6 44	1 36	1 40	5 17	6 40	1 30	
21	W	11 55 44	5 10	6 47	2 18	6 0	5 11	6 45	2 13	2 46	5 15	6 41	2 8	
22	T	12 15 58	5 8	6 48	2 45	7 3	5 10	6 46	2 42	3 49	5 14	6 42	2 38	
23	F	12 35 59	5 6	6 49	3 9	8 0	5 9	6 47	3 7	4 46	5 13	6 43	3 5	
24	S	12 55 48	5 4	6 51	3 30	8 51	5 7	6 48	3 29	5 37	5 11	6 44	3 29	
25	S	13 15 24	5 3	6 52	3 48	9 35	5 6	6 49	3 48	6 21	5 10	6 45	3 49	
26	M	13 34 47	5 2	6 53	4 7	10 17	5 5	6 50	4 9	7 3	5 9	6 46	4 11	
27	T	13 53 57	5 1	6 54	rises	10 56	5 3	6 51	rises	7 42	5 7	6 47	rises	
28	W	14 12 53	4 59	6 56	7 57	11 30	5 2	6 52	7 52	8 16	5 6	6 48	7 46	
29	T	14 31 35	4 57	6 57	9 0	ev. 14	5 1	6 53	8 54	9 0	5 4	6 49	8 48	
30	F	14 50 3	4 56	6 58	10 3	0 54	5 0	6 54	9 56	9 40	5 3	6 50	9 49	

A lawyer, not over young nor handsome, examining a young lady witness in court, determined to perplex her, and said: "Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty!" The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath."

Some nine years ago, a letter was received in New Orleans, directed to "the biggest fool in New Orleans." The postmaster was absent, and on his return, one of the young clerks informed him of the receipt of the letter. "And what became of it?" inquired the postmaster.

"Why," replied the clerk, "I did not know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, so I opened the letter myself." "And what did you find in it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "nothing but the words, 'thou art the man.'"

"Tough, madam—tough did you say?" said an irascible boarder to his landlady, as he was trying to carve what was ostensibly a chicken—"Yes'm; and were I to give my opinion on the fowl, I should say it was old enough to have scratched up the seeds of original sin when they were first planted."

MOON'S PHASES.				Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Meridian or Noonmark.
	D.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
Third Quarter .....	6	1	56 m.	1 44 m.	1 34 m.	1 21 m.	1 11 56 55	
New Moon .....	13	3	4 m.	2 52 m.	2 42 m.	2 29 m.	2 11 56 13	
First Quarter .....	19	5	36 ev.	5 24 ev.	5 14 ev.	5 1 ev.	17 11 56 7	
Full Moon .....	27	1	21 ev.	1 9 ev.	0 59 ev.	0 46 ev.	25 11 54 37	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONNECT. N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, VIRGIA, KENTY, MISSOURI, CALIFORNIA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
1	S	15 8 16	4 54	6 59	10 59	1 36	4 59	6 55	10 52	10 22	5 26	52	10 44	
2	S	15 26 14	4 53	7 0	11 48	2 20	4 58	6 56	11 41	11 6	5 16	53	11 31	
3	M	15 43 58	4 51	7 1	morn	3 10	4 57	6 57	morn	11 56	5 06	54	morn	
4	T	16 1 25	4 50	7 2	0 28	4 1	4 56	6 58	0 22	ev. 47	4 59	6 55	0 16	
5	W	16 18 38	4 49	7 3	1 3	4 53	4 55	6 59	0 58	1 39	4 58	6 56	0 52	
6	T	16 35 33	4 48	7 4	1 30	5 48	4 54	7 0	1 26	2 31	4 57	6 56	1 22	
7	F	16 52 13	4 47	7 5	1 54	6 40	4 53	7 1	1 51	3 26	4 56	6 57	1 48	
8	S	17 8 36	4 46	7 6	2 15	7 35	4 52	7 2	2 13	4 21	4 55	6 58	2 12	
9	S	17 24 42	4 45	7 7	2 36	8 25	4 51	7 3	2 36	5 11	4 54	6 59	2 35	
10	M	17 40 30	4 44	7 8	2 58	9 18	4 50	7 4	2 59	6 4	4 53	7 0	3 0	
11	T	17 56 1	4 43	7 9	3 21	10 8	4 49	7 5	3 23	6 54	4 52	7 1	3 26	
12	W	18 11 13	4 42	7 10	sets	10 56	4 48	7 6	sets	7 42	4 51	7 2	sets	
13	T	18 26 8	4 41	7 11	8 17	11 48	4 47	7 7	8 11	8 34	4 50	7 3	8 5	
14	F	18 40 43	4 40	7 12	9 36	morn	4 45	7 8	9 28	9 32	4 49	7 4	9 21	
15	S	18 55 0	4 39	7 13	10 44	0 46	4 44	7 9	10 37	10 27	4 48	7 5	10 29	
16	S	19 8 58	4 38	7 14	11 38	1 41	4 43	7 10	11 31	11 24	4 47	7 6	11 25	
17	M	19 22 36	4 37	7 15	morn	2 38	4 42	7 11	morn	morn	4 46	7 7	morn	
18	T	19 35 54	4 36	7 16	0 18	3 39	4 41	7 12	0 13	0 25	4 45	7 7	0 7	
19	W	19 48 52	4 35	7 17	0 49	4 38	4 40	7 13	0 45	1 24	4 44	7 8	0 41	
20	T	20 1 31	4 35	7 18	1 13	5 34	4 39	7 14	1 11	2 20	4 44	7 9	1 8	
21	F	20 13 48	4 34	7 19	1 35	6 29	4 38	7 15	1 34	3 15	4 43	7 10	1 33	
22	S	20 25 45	4 33	7 20	1 54	7 21	4 37	7 16	1 54	4 7	4 42	7 11	1 54	
23	S	20 37 20	4 32	7 21	2 14	8 10	4 36	7 17	2 16	4 56	4 42	7 11	2 17	
24	M	20 48 35	4 31	7 22	2 35	8 58	4 35	7 18	2 37	5 44	4 41	7 12	2 40	
25	T	20 59 28	4 30	7 23	2 56	9 43	4 35	7 19	3 0	6 29	4 40	7 13	3 4	
26	W	21 10 0	4 29	7 24	4 23	10 27	4 34	7 20	4 28	7 13	4 40	7 14	4 23	
27	T	21 20 9	4 28	7 25	rises	11 5	4 33	7 21	rises	7 51	4 39	7 14	rises	
28	F	21 29 57	4 28	7 26	8 53	11 49	4 33	7 22	8 46	8 35	4 38	7 15	8 38	
29	S	21 39 22	4 27	7 27	9 45	ev. 36	4 32	7 23	9 38	9 22	4 38	7 16	9 30	
30	S	21 48 25	4 26	7 28	10 26	1 19	4 31	7 24	10 20	10 5	4 37	7 16	10 13	
31	M	21 57 7	4 26	7 28	11 2	1 59	4 31	7 25	10 57	10 45	4 37	7 17	10 51	

## CAN'T BE FILLED.

You can't fill a man as you fill up a pitcher;  
He always will hold  
A little more gold,  
And never so rich that he wouldn't be richer.

A queer story is going the rounds, of an Arkansas man who owned an estate of \$5,000, who went off and was not heard of for four years. Administration on his estate was granted, his property distributed, and his affairs wound up. But one day the poor fellow came back, appeared at the Probate Court, and

insisted that he was alive: whereupon the judge flew into a violent passion, and threatened to commit him for contempt of court, for daring to dispute the record. The poor man fled, and has not since been heard of.

## THE FRENCH MILLINER.

Miss Blank it is known is accustomed to say, Many very queer things in a very queer way: But of all her mistakes, the absurdest and oldest, Occurred when she called a French "modiste" a modest.



MOON'S PHASES.				Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Meridian or noonmark.		
		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M. S.	
Third Quarter .....	4	3	37 ev.	3 25 ev.	3 15 ev.	3 2 ev.	1 11 57 29			
New Moon .....	11	10	2 m.	9 50 m.	9 40 m.	3 27 m.	9 11 58 52			
First Quarter .....	18	3	30 m.	3 18 m.	3 8 m.	2 55 m.	17 12 0 32			
Full Moon .....	26	4	29 m.	4 17 m.	4 7 m.	3 54 m.	25 12 2 15			

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONN'T, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARY'L'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 T		22 5 23	4 25	7 29	11 31	2 44	4 31	7 24	11 26	11 30	4 36	7 18	11 22	
2 W		22 13 18	4 24	7 30	11 57	3 30	4 30	7 25	11 53	ev. 16	4 36	7 19	11 50	
3 T		22 20 49	4 24	7 30	morn	4 16	4 30	7 25	morn	1 2	4 35	7 19	morn	
4 F		22 27 57	4 23	7 31	0 17	5 5	4 29	7 26	0 15	1 51	4 35	7 20	0 13	
5 S		22 34 42	4 23	7 32	0 37	5 54	4 29	7 27	0 36	2 40	4 35	7 20	0 36	
6 S		22 41 3	4 23	7 33	0 58	6 50	4 28	7 27	0 59	3 36	4 34	7 21	1 0	
7 M		22 47 0	4 22	7 33	1 20	7 44	4 28	7 28	1 22	4 30	4 34	7 21	1 24	
8 T		22 52 33	4 22	7 34	1 44	8 44	4 28	7 28	1 47	5 30	4 34	7 22	1 51	
9 W		22 57 42	4 22	7 35	2 15	9 44	4 28	7 29	2 20	6 30	4 34	7 22	2 25	
10 T		23 2 26	4 22	7 35	sets	10 42	4 28	7 29	sets	7 28	4 34	7 23	sets	
11 F		23 6 46	4 22	7 36	8 21	11 38	4 28	7 30	8 14	8 24	4 34	7 24	8 6	
12 S		23 10 42	4 22	7 37	9 24	morn	4 28	7 30	9 17	9 26	4 34	7 25	9 10	
13 S		23 14 14	4 22	7 37	10 12	0 40	4 28	7 31	10 6	10 21	4 34	7 25	10 1	
14 M		23 17 20	4 22	7 38	10 47	1 35	4 28	7 31	10 43	11 10	4 34	7 26	10 38	
15 T		23 20 2	4 22	7 38	11 14	2 24	4 28	7 32	11 13	morn	4 33	7 27	11 10	
16 W		23 22 20	4 22	7 38	11 39	3 17	4 28	7 32	11 38	0 3	4 33	7 27	11 36	
17 T		23 24 12	4 22	7 39	11 58	4 7	4 28	7 33	11 58	0 53	4 33	7 28	11 58	
18 F		23 25 40	4 22	7 39	morn	4 56	4 28	7 33	morn	1 42	4 33	7 28	morn	
19 S		23 26 43	4 22	7 39	0 18	5 46	4 29	7 34	0 19	2 32	4 33	7 28	0 20	
20 S		23 27 21	4 23	7 39	0 40	6 36	4 29	7 34	0 42	3 22	4 34	7 28	0 45	
21 M		23 27 34	4 23	7 39	1 0	7 29	4 29	7 34	1 4	4 15	4 34	7 28	1 8	
22 T		23 27 23	4 23	7 40	1 17	8 18	4 29	7 34	1 23	5 4	4 34	7 29	1 30	
23 W		23 26 47	4 23	7 40	1 56	9 11	4 29	7 35	2 2	5 57	4 34	7 29	2 8	
24 T		23 25 46	4 24	7 40	2 32	10 1	4 30	7 35	2 39	6 47	4 35	7 29	2 46	
25 F		23 24 20	4 24	7 40	rises	10 48	4 30	7 35	rises	7 34	4 35	7 29	rises	
26 S		23 22 30	4 24	7 40	8 27	11 28	4 30	7 35	8 20	8 14	4 35	7 29	8 13	
27 S		23 20 15	4 25	7 40	9 4	ev. 17	4 30	7 35	8 58	9 3	4 35	7 29	8 52	
28 M		23 17 36	4 25	7 40	9 35	0 59	4 31	7 35	9 30	9 45	4 36	7 29	9 25	
29 T		23 14 32	4 25	7 40	10 1	1 36	4 31	7 35	9 57	10 22	4 36	7 29	9 53	
30 W		23 11 4	4 25	7 40	10 21	2 16	4 31	7 35	10 19	11 2	4 36	7 29	10 17	

A negro woman was relating her experience to a gaping congregation of color, and among other things, she said she had been in heaven. One of the ladies of color asked her: "Sister, did you see any black folks up in heaven?" "Oh, get out! you s'pose I go in the kitchen when I was dar?" This reminds us of an anecdote related of a colored man, who was so convinced of the lowliness of his position, and that labor was a natural lot, that he even was indifferent as to a future state, believing that "dey'll make nigger work eben ef he go to Hebben." A clergyman tried to argue him out of this opinion, by representing this not to be the

case, inasmuch as there was absolutely no work for him to do in heaven. His answer was: "Oh, you g'way, massa, I knows better. If dere's no work for culled fokes up dar, dey'll make 'em *shub de clouds along*. You can't fool this chile."

"You are from the country, are you not, sir?" said a dandy clerk, in a bookstore, to a handsomely dressed Quaker, who had given him some trouble. "Yes," "Well, here is an essay on the rearing of calves." "That," said Amindab, as he turned to leave the store, "thee had better present to thy mother."

MOON'S PHASES.				Boston.		New York.		Baltimore.		Charleston.		Sun on Meridian of noonmark.			
			D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Third Quarter	.....		4	2	0 m.	1	48 m.	1	28 m.	1	25 m.	1	12	3	28
New Moon	.....		10	4	41 ev.	4	29 ev.	4	19 ev.	4	6 ev.	9	12	4	51
First Quarter	.....		17	3	55 ev.	3	43 ev.	3	33 ev.	3	20 ev.	17	12	5	48
Full Moon	.....		25	7	19 ev.	7	7 ev.	6	57 ev.	6	44 ev.	25	12	6	12

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONN'T, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARY'L'D, VIRG'A, KENTY, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.													
			SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		HighW. BOSTON.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		HighW. N. YORK.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T	23 7 11	4 26	7 40	10 43	2 56	4 31	7 35	10 42	11 42	4 37	7 29	10 41											
2	F	23 2 54	4 26	7 40	11 1	3 39	4 32	7 35	11 1	ev. 25	4 37	7 29	11 1											
3	S	22 58 13	4 27	7 40	11 21	4 22	4 32	7 35	11 23	1 8	4 38	7 29	11 24											
4	S	22 53 8	4 27	7 39	11 46	5 13	4 33	7 34	11 47	1 59	4 38	7 28	11 50											
5	M	22 47 38	4 28	7 39	morn	6 11	4 33	7 34	morn	2 57	4 39	7 28	morn											
6	T	22 41 45	4 29	7 39	0 11	7 11	4 34	7 34	0 15	3 57	4 40	7 28	0 20											
7	W	22 35 29	4 29	7 39	0 45	8 19	4 34	7 34	0 51	5 5	4 40	7 28	0 56											
8	T	22 28 48	4 30	7 38	1 32	9 30	4 35	7 33	1 39	6 16	4 41	7 27	1 46											
9	F	22 21 45	4 31	7 38	2 32	10 35	4 36	7 33	2 39	7 21	4 42	7 27	2 47											
10	S	22 14 18	4 31	7 38	sets	11 30	4 37	7 33	sets	8 16	4 42	7 27	sets											
11	S	22 6 28	4 32	7 37	8 42	morn	4 38	7 32	8 37	9 15	4 43	7 26	8 31											
12	M	21 58 15	4 33	7 37	9 13	0 29	4 39	7 32	9 9	10 3	4 44	7 26	9 6											
13	T	21 49 40	4 34	7 36	9 40	1 17	4 39	7 31	9 38	10 46	4 45	7 25	9 36											
14	W	21 40 42	4 35	7 36	10 0	2 0	4 40	7 31	10 0	11 29	4 45	7 25	9 59											
15	T	21 31 22	4 36	7 35	10 22	2 43	4 41	7 30	10 22	morn	4 46	7 24	10 23											
16	F	21 21 40	4 37	7 34	10 42	3 28	4 42	7 29	10 44	0 14	4 47	7 24	10 46											
17	S	21 11 36	4 38	7 34	11 2	4 13	4 43	7 29	11 5	0 59	4 48	7 23	11 9											
18	S	21 1 11	4 39	7 33	11 27	5 1	4 43	7 28	11 31	1 47	4 49	7 23	11 36											
19	M	20 50 25	4 39	7 32	11 56	5 53	4 44	7 27	morn	2 39	4 50	7 22	morn											
20	T	20 39 18	4 40	7 32	morn	6 51	4 45	7 27	0 2	3 37	4 50	7 22	0 8											
21	W	20 27 49	4 41	7 31	0 31	7 45	4 46	7 26	0 37	4 31	4 51	7 21	0 44											
22	T	20 16 1	4 42	7 30	1 12	8 44	4 47	7 25	1 20	5 30	4 52	7 20	1 27											
23	F	20 3 51	4 43	7 29	2 4	9 39	4 48	7 24	2 11	6 25	4 53	7 19	2 19											
24	S	19 51 22	4 44	7 28	3 2	10 28	4 49	7 23	3 8	7 14	4 53	7 18	3 15											
25	S	19 38 34	4 45	7 27	rises	11 10	4 49	7 22	rises	7 56	4 54	7 17	rises											
26	M	19 25 25	4 46	7 26	8 5	11 53	4 50	7 22	8 0	8 39	4 55	7 16	7 56											
27	T	19 11 57	4 47	7 25	8 27	ev. 35	4 51	7 21	8 24	9 21	4 56	7 15	8 21											
28	W	18 58 10	4 48	7 24	8 48	1 10	4 52	7 20	8 46	9 56	4 56	7 14	8 44											
29	T	18 44 5	4 49	7 23	9 7	1 46	4 53	7 19	9 7	10 32	4 57	7 14	9 7											
30	F	18 29 41	4 50	7 22	9 27	2 23	4 54	7 18	9 28	11 9	4 58	7 13	9 29											
31	S	18 14 58	4 51	7 21	9 49	3 4	4 55	7 17	9 51	11 50	4 59	7 13	9 54											

In the good old town of Milford, Connecticut, where the elm trees are covered with moss or something like it, and the people are so quiet and stay-at-home that some of them have never been out of the town since they were born into it, there lives a dry, sly old justice of the peace named Higgins, who will have a joke when he can, even when dealing out justice according to his notion of right and wrong—for it's little of law that Squire Higgins knows. The other day a loafer was tried before him, and bonds were required for his appearance at the next county court. "Who is your bond?"

demanding Higgins of the culprit. "I am, sir," said loafer No. 2, stepping out from the crowd, and looking enough like the prisoner to be his brother. Higgins, the justice, eyed him a second or so, and thundered out, "We didn't ask for vaga-bond, it's another article we want; you won't answer at all; you can go." He went; and loafer No. 1 went to jail.

An inquisitive priest having asked a young lady her name in confessional, she replied, with as much of wit as of modesty, "Father, my name is not a sin."



8th Month.]

AUGUST, 1858.

[31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.				Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Meridian or noonmark.		
		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
Third Quarter	.....	2	9 37 m.	9 25 m.	9 15 m.	9 2 m.	1 12 6 1			
New Moon	.....	9	0 10 m.	11 58 ev.	11 48 ev.	11 35 ev.	9 12 5 14			
First Quarter	.....	16	6 58 m.	6 46 m.	6 36 m.	6 23 m.	17 12 3 50			
Full Moon	.....	24	9 28 m.	9 16 m.	9 6 m.	8 53 m.	25 12 1 53			
Third Quarter	.....	31	3 33 ev.	3 21 ev.	3 11 ev.	2 58 ev.				

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONNCT, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARYL'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. DESTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	S	17 59 58	4 52	7 20	10 12	3 50	4 56	7 16	10 16	ev. 36	5 0	7 12	10 20
2	M	17 44 40	4 53	7 19	10 44	4 43	4 57	7 15	10 48	1 29	5 1	7 11	10 54
3	T	17 29 4	4 54	7 18	11 23	5 46	4 58	7 14	11 29	2 32	5 2	7 10	11 35
4	W	17 13 11	4 55	7 16	morn	6 57	4 59	7 13	morn	3 43	5 2	7 9	morn
5	T	16 57 2	4 56	7 15	0 15	8 11	5 0	7 12	0 22	4 57	5 3	7 8	0 30
6	F	16 40 35	4 57	7 14	1 20	9 24	5 1	7 11	1 27	6 10	5 4	7 7	1 35
7	S	16 23 53	4 58	7 13	2 36	10 27	5 2	7 10	2 42	7 13	5 5	7 6	2 49
8	S	16 6 58	4 59	7 11	sets	11 19	5 3	7 9	sets	8 5	5 6	7 4	sets
9	M	15 49 40	5 0	7 10	7 40	morn	5 4	7 8	7 37	8 54	5 7	7 3	7 34
10	T	15 32 11	5 1	7 9	8 2	0 8	5 5	7 6	8 0	9 36	5 8	7 1	7 59
11	W	15 14 27	5 2	7 8	8 23	0 50	5 6	7 5	8 23	10 19	5 9	7 0	8 24
12	T	14 56 28	5 3	7 7	8 43	1 33	5 7	7 3	8 45	10 53	5 10	6 59	8 46
13	F	14 38 15	5 4	7 5	9 5	2 7	5 8	7 2	9 8	11 35	5 11	6 58	9 11
14	S	14 19 48	5 5	7 4	9 30	2 49	5 9	7 0	9 34	morn	5 12	6 57	9 38
15	S	14 1 7	5 6	7 2	9 56	3 34	5 10	6 59	10 1	0 20	5 13	6 55	10 6
16	M	13 42 13	5 7	7 1	10 30	4 22	5 11	6 58	10 36	1 8	5 14	6 54	10 42
17	T	13 23 6	5 8	7 0	11 10	5 15	5 12	6 57	11 16	2 1	5 15	6 53	11 24
18	W	13 3 47	5 9	6 58	11 56	6 16	5 13	6 55	morn	3 2	5 16	6 52	morn
19	T	12 44 15	5 10	6 56	morn	7 17	5 14	6 54	0 3	4 3	5 17	6 50	0 11
20	F	12 24 31	5 11	6 55	0 53	8 16	5 15	6 53	1 0	5 2	5 18	6 49	1 7
21	S	12 4 36	5 12	6 54	1 54	9 14	5 16	6 51	2 0	6 0	5 19	6 48	2 6
22	S	11 44 29	5 14	6 52	3 0	10 4	5 17	6 50	3 5	6 50	5 20	6 46	3 10
23	M	11 24 11	5 15	6 51	rises	10 47	5 18	6 49	rises	7 33	5 21	6 45	rises
24	T	11 3 42	5 16	6 49	6 53	11 23	5 19	6 47	6 51	8 9	5 21	6 43	6 49
25	W	10 43 2	5 17	6 48	7 13	ev. 2	5 20	6 45	7 13	8 48	5 22	6 42	7 12
26	T	10 22 13	5 18	6 46	7 34	0 40	5 21	6 43	7 34	9 26	5 23	6 41	7 35
27	F	10 1 13	5 19	6 44	7 54	1 17	5 22	6 41	7 56	10 3	5 24	6 39	7 58
28	S	9 40 4	5 20	6 42	8 17	1 54	5 23	6 40	8 21	10 40	5 25	6 38	8 24
29	S	9 18 45	5 21	6 41	8 44	2 36	5 24	6 38	8 49	11 22	5 26	6 36	8 54
30	M	8 57 17	5 22	6 39	9 22	3 28	5 25	6 36	9 28	ev. 14	5 27	6 34	9 34
31	T	8 35 41	5 23	6 37	10 7	4 28	5 26	6 34	10 13	1 14	5 28	6 33	10 21

An old lady in Pennsylvania had a great aversion to rye, and never could eat it in any form. "Till of late," said she, "they have got to making it into whisky, and I find that I can now and then worry down a little."

SCENE IN COURT.—*Lawyer.* You say you are acquainted with the defendant, Johnson, and call him an "even-tempered man." Now, in fact, isn't he an ill-natured, violent man? one who is often angry for little or no reason?

*Witness.* Why, yes, that's his disposition. I have know him intimately for several years,

and I call him "an even-tempered man," because he is *always in a passion*; never saw him yet when he wasn't a stormin' about suthin'.

*Lawyer.* That'll do. The gentlemen on the other side can have the witness.

"What do you ask for this article?" inquired Obediah of a young miss behind the counter.

"Fifteen shillings."

"Ain't you a little dear?"

"Why," replied she, blushing, "all the young men tell me I am."



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Meridian or noonmark.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
New Moon.....	7	9 31 m.	9 19 m.	9 9 m.	8 56 m.	1 11 59 49
First Quarter.....	15	0 32 m.	0 20 m.	0 10 m.	11 57 ev.	9 11 57 12
Full Moon.....	22	10 37 ev.	10 25 ev.	10 15 ev.	10 2 ev.	17 11 54 24
Third Quarter.....	29	9 8 ev.	8 56 ev.	8 46 ev.	8 33 ev.	25 11 51 36

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONNECT. N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARYL'D, VIRG'A, KENTY, MISSOURI, CALIFORNIA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
1	W	8 13 56	5 24 6 36	11 7	5 38	5 27 6 33	11 14	2 24	5 29 6 31	11 22	5 29 6 31	11 22		
2	T	7 52 3	5 26 6 35	morn	6 55	5 28 6 32	morn	3 41	5 30 6 30	morn	5 30 6 30	morn		
3	F	7 30 3	5 27 6 33	0 18	8 8	5 29 6 30	0 24	4 54	5 31 6 28	0 31	5 31 6 28	0 31		
4	S	7 7 54	5 28 6 31	1 34	9 15	5 30 6 29	1 40	6 1	5 32 6 27	1 46	5 32 6 27	1 46		
5	S	6 45 39	5 29 6 30	2 55	10 11	5 31 6 27	2 59	6 57	5 33 6 25	3 3	5 33 6 25	3 3		
6	M	6 23 17	5 30 6 28	4 13	10 56	5 32 6 26	4 15	7 42	5 34 6 24	4 18	5 34 6 24	4 18		
7	T	6 0 49	5 31 6 26	sets	11 37	5 33 6 24	sets	8 23	5 35 6 23	sets	5 35 6 23	sets		
8	W	5 38 15	5 32 6 25	6 48	morn	5 34 6 23	6 48	9 5	5 35 6 21	6 49	5 35 6 21	6 49		
9	T	5 15 35	5 33 6 23	7 7	0 19	5 35 6 21	7 10	9 44	5 36 6 20	7 12	5 36 6 20	7 12		
10	F	4 52 50	5 34 6 21	7 29	0 58	5 36 6 19	7 33	10 21	5 37 6 18	7 36	5 37 6 18	7 36		
11	S	4 29 59	5 35 6 19	7 56	1 35	5 36 6 18	8 1	11 1	5 38 6 17	8 6	5 38 6 17	8 6		
12	S	4 7 34	5 36 6 17	8 27	2 15	5 37 6 16	8 33	11 46	5 39 6 15	8 39	5 39 6 15	8 39		
13	M	3 44 5	5 37 6 16	9 4	2 59	5 38 6 14	9 11	morn	5 40 6 13	9 18	5 40 6 13	9 18		
14	T	3 21 2	5 38 6 14	9 49	3 50	5 39 6 12	9 56	0 36	5 40 6 12	10 4	5 40 6 12	10 4		
15	W	2 57 56	5 39 6 12	10 41	4 45	5 40 6 10	10 48	1 31	5 41 6 10	10 56	5 41 6 10	10 56		
16	T	2 34 46	5 40 6 11	11 41	5 46	5 41 6 8	11 47	2 32	5 42 6 9	11 54	5 42 6 9	11 54		
17	F	2 11 33	5 41 6 9	morn	6 47	5 42 6 7	morn	3 33	5 43 6 7	morn	5 43 6 7	morn		
18	S	1 48 18	5 42 6 7	0 45	7 44	5 43 6 5	0 50	4 30	5 44 6 5	0 56	5 44 6 5	0 56		
19	S	1 25 1	5 43 6 5	1 50	8 41	5 44 6 4	1 55	5 27	5 44 6 4	1 59	5 44 6 4	1 59		
20	M	1 1 41	5 44 6 4	2 58	9 30	5 45 6 2	3 1	6 16	5 45 6 2	3 4	5 45 6 2	3 4		
21	T	0 38 20	5 45 6 2	4 3	10 13	5 46 6 1	4 5	6 59	5 46 6 1	4 7	5 46 6 1	4 7		
22	W	0 14 58	5 46 6 0	rises	10 51	5 47 5 59	rises	7 40	5 47 5 59	rises	5 47 5 59	rises		
23	T	S. 8 26	5 47 5 58	5 59	11 37	5 48 5 57	6 0	8 13	5 48 5 57	6 2	5 48 5 57	6 2		
24	F	0 31 50	5 48 5 56	6 21	ev. 9	5 49 5 55	6 24	8 55	5 49 5 55	6 27	5 49 5 55	6 27		
25	S	0 55 14	5 49 5 54	6 48	0 50	5 50 5 53	6 52	9 36	5 50 5 53	6 57	5 50 5 53	6 57		
26	S	1 18 39	5 50 5 52	7 22	1 34	5 51 5 52	7 27	10 20	5 51 5 52	7 33	5 51 5 52	7 33		
27	M	1 42 4	5 51 5 50	8 6	2 22	5 52 5 50	8 12	11 8	5 52 5 51	8 19	5 52 5 51	8 19		
28	T	2 5 27	5 53 5 49	9 0	3 20	5 53 5 49	9 7	ev. 6	5 53 5 49	9 15	5 53 5 49	9 15		
29	W	2 28 50	5 54 5 46	10 8	4 26	5 54 5 47	10 15	1 12	5 54 5 47	10 22	5 54 5 47	10 22		
30	T	2 52 12	5 55 5 45	11 18	5 37	5 55 5 45	11 24	2 23	5 55 5 45	11 30	5 55 5 45	11 30		

The Louisville Journal recollects hearing from the late Chief Justice Marshall, that Gov. Giles, of Virginia, once addressed a note of this tenor to Patrick Henry:

"Sir: I understand that you have called me a 'bobtail' politician. I wish to know if it be true, and if true, your meaning."

"WM. B. GILES."

To which Mr. Henry replied in this wise:

"Sir: I do not recollect having called you a bobtail politician at any time, but think it probable I have. Not recollecting the time or the occasion, I can't say what I did mean; but if you will tell me what you think I meant, I will

say whether you are correct or not. Very respectfully,

PATRICK HENRY."

EPITAPH—The late Sternhold Oakes, of Pinkerton Four Corners, was rather eccentric, and offered a reward of some amount for the best epitaph for his grave. Several tried for the prize, but they flattered him too much, he thought. At last he tried for himself, and the following was the result:

"Here lies the body of Sternhold Oakes,  
Who lived and died like other folks."

That was satisfactory, and the old gentleman claimed the reward, which, as he had the paying of it himself, was of course allowed.

10th Month.]

OCTOBER, 1858.

[31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Meridian or noonmark.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
New Moon .....	6	9 24 ev.	9 12 ev.	9 2 ev.	8 49 ev.	1 11 49 37
First Quarter .....	14	7 58 ev.	7 46 ev.	7 36 ev.	7 23 ev.	9 11 47 17
Full Moon .....	22	10 35 m.	10 23 m.	10 13 m.	10 0 m.	17 11 45 24
Third Quarter .....	29	3 50 m.	3 38 m.	3 28 m.	3 15 m.	25 11 44 9

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONNO'T, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARYL'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	F	3 15 32	5 56 5	4 3	0 39	6 48	5 56 5	4 3	0 44	3 34	5 56 5	4 4	0 49	
2	S	3 38 50	5 57 5	4 2	morn	7 54	5 57 5	4 2	morn	4 40	5 57 5	4 2	morn	
3	S	4 2 6	5 58 5	4 0	1 56	8 53	5 58 5	4 1	1 59	5 39	5 58 5	4 1	2 2	
4	M	4 25 19	5 59 5	3 9	3 9	9 44	5 59 5	3 9	3 11	6 30	5 59 5	3 9	3 13	
5	T	4 48 28	6 1 5	38	4 20	10 28	6 0 5	37	4 21	7 14	6 0 5	38	4 22	
6	W	5 11 35	6 2 5	36	sets	11 5	6 1 5	36	sets	7 51	6 1 5	37	sets	
7	T	5 34 37	6 3 5	34	5 32	11 45	6 2 5	34	5 35	8 31	6 2 5	35	5 38	
8	F	5 57 35	6 4 5	33	5 56	morn	6 2 5	33	6 0	9 12	6 3 5	34	6 4	
9	S	6 20 28	6 5 5	31	6 25	0 26	6 4 5	31	6 30	9 53	6 4 5	32	6 36	
10	S	6 43 16	6 6 5	29	7 0	1 7	6 5 5	29	7 7	10 35	6 5 5	31	7 13	
11	M	7 5 59	6 8 5	28	7 42	1 49	6 6 5	28	7 49	11 18	6 6 5	30	7 56	
12	T	7 28 36	6 9 5	26	8 31	2 32	6 7 5	26	8 38	morn	6 7 5	29	8 46	
13	W	7 51 6	6 10 5	24	9 28	3 23	6 8 5	25	9 35	0 9	6 8 5	27	9 42	
14	T	8 13 30	6 11 5	22	10 29	4 16	6 9 5	23	10 35	1 2	6 9 5	25	10 41	
15	F	8 35 47	6 12 5	20	11 34	5 12	6 10 5	22	11 39	1 58	6 10 5	24	11 44	
16	S	8 57 57	6 13 5	19	morn	6 9	6 11 5	20	morn	2 55	6 11 5	22	morn	
17	S	9 19 58	6 14 5	17	0 40	7 4	6 12 5	19	0 44	3 50	6 12 5	20	0 48	
18	M	9 41 52	6 15 5	16	1 36	7 56	6 13 5	17	1 38	4 42	6 13 5	19	1 41	
19	T	10 3 37	6 17 5	14	2 52	8 47	6 14 5	16	2 53	5 33	6 14 5	17	2 55	
20	W	10 25 13	6 18 5	13	3 59	9 33	6 15 5	15	3 59	6 19	6 15 5	16	3 59	
21	T	10 46 40	6 19 5	11	rises	10 17	6 16 5	13	rises	7 3	6 16 5	15	rises	
22	F	11 7 57	6 21 5	10	4 49	10 59	6 18 5	12	4 52	7 45	6 17 5	14	4 56	
23	S	11 29 4	6 22 5	8	5 21	11 42	6 19 5	10	5 26	8 28	6 18 5	13	5 31	
24	S	11 50 1	6 23 5	7	6 1	ev. 33	6 20 5	8	6 7	9 19	6 19 5	12	6 14	
25	M	12 10 47	6 24 5	5	6 55	1 25	6 21 5	7	7 2	10 11	6 20 5	10	7 9	
26	T	12 31 22	6 25 5	4	7 59	2 18	6 22 5	5	8 6	11 4	6 21 5	9	8 13	
27	W	12 51 46	6 27 5	2	9 13	3 19	6 24 5	4	9 20	ev. 5	6 22 5	7	9 26	
28	T	13 11 58	6 28 5	1	10 29	4 24	6 25 5	3	10 34	1 10	6 23 5	5	10 39	
29	F	13 31 57	6 29 5	0	11 45	5 28	6 26 5	2	11 49	2 14	6 24 5	4	11 53	
30	S	13 51 43	6 31 4	58	morn	6 29	6 27 5	0	morn	3 15	6 25 5	3	morn	
31	S	14 11 17	6 32 4	57	1 0	7 29	6 28 4	59	1 2	4 15	6 26 5	2	1 4	

HEAVEN BROUGHT DOWN TO US.—At the Yale Commencement, Mr. Perkins of Vermont ridiculed the aristocratic idea of those who anticipate heaven only as a *glorified Fifth Avenue*. And this reminds us of a tender mother, who was endeavoring to convey to the inquiring mind of her little child an idea of heaven, and the necessity of being a good boy, in order to obtain admission there hereafter. She pictured to his imagination the happiness of the blest, and as an additional inducement for him to lead a correct life, said that he would be "like the angels, who have harps in their hands."

"Mamma," responded the urchin, wistfully gazing into his mother's eyes, "mamma, if it makes no difference to God, I'd rather have a Jew's harp."

The astonished parent rang the bell, and the nurse removed the polite little stripling to his crib.

A man from the country whose wife had eloped and carried off the feather-bed, was in search of them; not that he cared anything about the wife, "hut the feathers," said he, "them's worth forty-eight cents a pound."

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Meridian or noonmark.	
	D.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M. S.
New Moon .....	5	0	5 ev.	11 53 m.	11 43 m.	11 30 m.	11	11 43 42
First Quarter .....	13	3	58 ev.	3 46 ev.	3 36 ev.	3 23 ev.	9	11 43 59
Full Moon .....	20	9	41 ev.	9 29 ev.	9 19 ev.	9 6 ev.	17	11 45 10
Third Quarter .....	27	0	51 ev.	0 39 ev.	0 29 ev.	0 16 ev.	25	11 47 13

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.				CONN'T, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON, MARYL'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW.
1 M	14 30 37	6 33 4 55	2 10	8 21	6 29 4 59	2 11	5 7	6 27 5 1	2 11					
2 T	14 49 43	6 34 4 54	3 18	9 9	6 30 4 58	3 18	5 55	6 28 5 0	3 17					
3 W	15 8 34	6 35 4 53	4 25	9 55	6 31 4 57	4 24	6 41	6 29 4 59	4 22					
4 T	15 27 11	6 36 4 52	5 33	10 37	6 32 4 56	5 30	7 23	6 30 4 58	5 27					
5 F	15 45 32	6 37 4 50	sets	11 16	6 33 4 55	sets	8 2	6 31 4 57	sets					
6 S	16 3 38	6 39 4 49	4 58	11 59	6 35 4 53	5 4	8 45	6 32 4 56	5 10					
7 S	16 21 27	6 40 4 48	5 36	morn	6 36 4 52	5 43	9 25	6 33 4 55	5 50					
8 M	16 39 0	6 41 4 47	6 24	0 39	6 38 4 50	6 31	10 13	6 35 4 54	6 38					
9 T	16 56 16	6 43 4 45	7 19	1 27	6 39 4 49	7 26	10 56	6 36 4 53	7 33					
10 W	17 13 15	6 44 4 44	8 19	2 10	6 40 4 48	8 25	11 43	6 37 4 52	8 21					
11 T	17 29 55	6 45 4 43	9 21	2 57	6 41 4 47	9 27	morn	6 39 4 51	9 32					
12 F	17 46 17	6 47 4 42	10 26	3 46	6 43 4 46	10 30	0 32	6 40 4 50	10 36					
13 S	18 2 21	6 48 4 41	11 30	4 36	6 44 4 45	11 33	1 22	6 41 4 49	11 34					
14 S	18 18 6	6 49 4 40	morn	5 25	6 45 4 44	morn	2 11	6 42 4 48	morn					
15 M	18 33 32	6 51 4 39	0 35	6 18	6 47 4 43	0 36	3 4	6 43 4 47	0 38					
16 T	18 48 38	6 52 4 38	1 39	7 6	6 48 4 42	1 39	3 52	6 44 4 46	1 40					
17 W	19 3 23	6 53 4 37	2 47	7 59	6 49 4 41	2 46	4 45	6 45 4 46	2 46					
18 T	19 17 48	6 54 4 36	3 56	8 50	6 50 4 40	3 54	5 36	6 46 4 45	3 52					
19 F	19 31 53	6 55 4 36	5 11	9 42	6 51 4 40	5 8	6 28	6 47 4 44	5 4					
20 S	19 45 36	6 56 4 35	rises	10 34	6 52 4 39	rises	7 20	6 48 4 44	rises					
21 S	19 58 57	6 58 4 34	4 41	11 24	6 54 4 38	4 48	8 10	6 49 4 43	4 55					
22 M	20 11 57	6 59 4 33	5 44	ev. 21	6 55 4 38	5 51	9 7	6 50 4 42	5 58					
23 T	20 24 35	7 0 4 33	6 57	1 19	6 56 4 37	7 3	10 5	6 51 4 42	7 10					
24 W	20 36 50	7 1 4 32	8 16	2 13	6 57 4 36	8 21	10 59	6 52 4 41	8 27					
25 T	20 48 42	7 3 4 31	9 35	3 11	6 58 4 36	9 39	11 57	6 53 4 41	9 43					
26 F	21 0 10	7 4 4 31	10 50	4 7	6 59 4 35	10 52	ev. 53	6 54 4 41	10 55					
27 S	21 11 15	7 5 4 30	morn	5 2	7 0 4 34	morn	1 48	6 55 4 41	morn					
28 S	21 21 56	7 6 4 29	0 1	5 57	7 1 4 34	0 3	2 43	6 56 4 40	0 4					
29 M	21 32 13	7 7 4 29	1 9	6 50	7 2 4 33	1 9	3 36	6 57 4 40	1 9					
30 T	21 42 6	7 9 4 29	2 18	7 42	7 4 4 33	2 17	4 28	6 58 4 40	2 15					

OSCILLATORY.—Bus—to kiss. Re-hus—to kiss again. Blunder-hus—two girls kissing each other. Omni-bus—to kiss all the girls in the room. Bus-ter—a general kisser. *Epluri-hus unum*—a thousand kisses in one.

A lad, who had lately gone to service, having had salad served up every day for a week, ran away because, said he, "they made me eat grass in the summer, and I was afraid they'd make me eat hay in the winter, so I war off."

LEIGH HUNT.—The occasion which called forth the following lines was this: Leigh Hunt had brought some good tidings to Carlyle,

which so delighted Mrs. Carlyle, who was in the room, that she sprang up from the chair and kissed the newsman. Leigh, who is as courtly a gallant as John Hooper himself, sent her two bottles of apple-jack next morning, with these verses:

Jenny kissed me when we met,  
Springing from the chair she sat in;  
Time, you thief, who love to get  
Sweets into your hook, put that in!  
Say I'm ugly—say I'm sad—  
Say that health and wealth have missed me—  
Say I'm growing old; but add—  
Jenny kissed me!



12th Month.]

DECEMBER, 1858.

[31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.			Boston.		New York.		Baltimore.		Charleston.		Sun on Meridian or noonmark.	
		D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H. M. S.
New Moon.....		5	5	26 m.	5	14 m.	5	4 m.	4	51 m.	1	11 49 17
First Quarter.....		13	10	44 m.	10	32 m.	10	22 m.	10	9 m.	9	11 52 38
Full Moon.....		20	8	23 m.	8	11 m.	8	1 m.	7	48 m.	17	11 56 26
Third Quarter.....		27	0	55 m.	0	43 m.	0	33 m.	0	20 m.	25	12 0 25

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON, N. ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, OREGON.					CONN'T, N. YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.					WASHINGTON, MARYL'D, VIRG'A, KENT'Y, MISS'URI, CALIFORNIA.				
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N. YORK.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	W	21 51 33	7 10 4	29 3	24 8	35		7 5 4	34 3	22 5	21 6	59	4 40	3	19		
2	W	22 0 36	7 11 4	29 4	30 9	22		7 6 4	34 4	27 6	8	7 0	4 39	4	22		
3	F	22 9 12	7 12 4	28 5	37 10	10		7 7 4	34 5	32 6	56	7 1	4 39	5	27		
4	S	22 17 24	7 13 4	28 sets	10 54			7 8 4	33 sets	7 40		7 2	4 39	sets			
5	S	22 25 9	7 14 4	28 4	19 11	37		7 9 4	33 4	26 8	23	7 3	4 38	4	33		
6	M	22 32 27	7 15 4	28 5	12 morn			7 10 4	33 5	18 9	10	7 4	4 38	5	26		
7	T	22 39 19	7 16 4	28 6	10 0	24		7 11 4	33 6	17 9	55	7 5	4 38	6	23		
8	W	22 45 45	7 17 4	28 7	11 1	9		7 12 4	33 7	16 10	35	7 6	4 38	7	22		
9	T	22 51 44	7 18 4	28 8	15 1	49		7 13 4	33 8	19 11	15	7 7	4 38	8	24		
10	F	22 57 15	7 19 4	28 9	19 2	29		7 14 4	33 9	22 11	58	7 8	4 38	9	25		
11	S	23 2 19	7 20 4	28 10	21 3	12		7 15 4	33 10	23 morn		7 9	4 38	10	25		
12	S	23 6 56	7 21 4	28 11	25 3	54		7 15 4	33 11	26 0	40	7 10	4 39	11	27		
13	M	23 11 5	7 22 4	28 morn	4 40			7 16 4	33 morn	1 26		7 10	4 39	morn			
14	T	23 14 46	7 22 4	28 0	28 5	26		7 17 4	34 0	28 2	12	7 11	4 39	0	28		
15	W	23 18 0	7 23 4	28 1	35 6	19		7 17 4	34 1	34 3	5	7 11	4 39	1	32		
16	T	23 20 45	7 24 4	28 2	47 7	12		7 18 4	34 2	44 3	58	7 12	4 39	2	41		
17	F	23 23 3	7 24 4	29 4	2 8	11		7 18 4	34 3	57 4	57	7 12	4 40	3	53		
18	S	23 24 53	7 25 4	29 5	29 9	14		7 19 4	35 5	24 6	0	7 13	4 40	5	18		
19	S	23 26 14	7 25 4	29 rises	10 16			7 19 4	35 rises	7 2		7 13	4 40	rises			
20	M	23 27 7	7 26 4	30 4	30 11	14		7 20 4	36 4	37 8	0	7 14	4 41	4	44		
21	T	23 27 32	7 26 4	30 5	46 ev.	14		7 20 4	36 5	52 9	0	7 14	4 41	5	58		
22	W	23 27 29	7 27 4	31 7	12 1	10		7 21 4	37 7	16 9	56	7 15	4 42	7	21		
23	T	23 26 57	7 27 4	31 8	33 1	59		7 21 4	37 8	36 10	45	7 15	4 42	8	39		
24	F	23 25 57	7 28 4	32 9	49 2			7 22 4	38 9	51 11	35	7 16	4 43	9	53		
25	S	23 24 29	7 28 4	32 11	1 3	38		7 22 4	38 11	1 ev.	24	7 16	4 43	11	1		
26	S	23 22 32	7 29 4	33 morn	4 27			7 23 4	39 morn	1 13		7 17	4 44	morn			
27	M	23 20 7	7 29 4	34 0	10 5	16		7 23 4	39 0	9 2	2	7 17	4 45	0	8		
28	T	23 17 14	7 29 4	34 1	17 6	9		7 24 4	40 1	15 2	55	7 18	4 45	1	12		
29	W	23 13 53	7 29 4	35 2	22 7	3		7 24 4	40 2	18 3	49	7 18	4 46	2	15		
30	T	23 10 4	7 30 4	36 3	29 7	59		7 25 4	41 3	25 4	45	7 19	4 47	3	20		
31	F	23 5 48	7 30 4	37 4	35 8	54		7 25 4	42 4	29 5	40	7 19	4 48	4	23		

A GOOD JUDGE OF A HORSE.—There is no doubt Doctor Mason was a very good one. A brother minister in the city intending to purchase a horse, stopped the doctor on the sidewalk to ask his opinion. After taking a good look at him, Dr. Mason pointed to the knees of the horse, which were worn, indicating that he was in the habit of stumbling. "That," said he, "is a good sign for a minister, but a very bad sign for a minister's horse."

COUNTING THE COST.—During the shooting season, two English gentlemen, who had come

down for a few days' sport on Loundoun Moor, lodged with a decent laird, who owns a portion of that heathery domain. The Southrons had but indifferent success, and on going away, they began in a jocular manner to calculate what their birds had cost them. "What do you think, laird, those birds cost us?" "I hae no idea," said the laird, "but what do ye say yer-self?" "Why, little short of a guinea a-piece." The grave features of the laird relaxed into a smile as he remarked, "Weel, gentlemen, I think ye may be very glad ye gat nae maer o' them!"

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, *President of the United States* .... Salary \$25,000  
 JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *Vice President* ..... " 6,000

## THE CABINET.

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, *Secretary of State* ..... Salary \$8,000  
 HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, *Secretary of the Treasury* ..... " 8,000  
 JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Interior* .... " 8,000  
 ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy* ..... " 8,000  
 JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, *Secretary of War* ..... " 8,000  
 JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, *Attorney-General* ..... " 8,000  
 AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General* ..... " 8,000

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary \$6,500.

JOHN McLEAN of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i> .	JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., <i>Associate Justice</i> .
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "	SAM'L NELSON, of N. York, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " "	NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

## XXXVth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENS MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1857.

## SENATE—64 Members.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *President ex-officio*.

[Republicans (in *Italics*), 20; Democrats (in Roman), 29; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 5; Total, 64. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

ALABAMA.  
 1861.. Benjamin Fitzpatrick.  
 1865.. Clement C. Clay, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.  
 1859.. William K. Sebastian,  
 1861.. Robert W. Johnson.

CALIFORNIA.  
 1861.. William M. Gwin,  
 1863.. \*David C. Broderick.

CONNECTICUT.  
 1861.. Lafayette S. Foster,  
 1865.. \*James Dixon.

DELAWARE.  
 1859.. \*Martin W. Bates,  
 1861.. James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.  
 1859.. Stephen R. Mallory,  
 1861.. David L. Yulee.

GEORGIA.  
 1861.. Alfred Iverson,  
 1865.. Robert Toombs,

INDIANA.  
 1861.. †Graham N. Fitch.  
 1863.. †Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.  
 1859.. Stephen A. Douglas,  
 1861.. Lyman Trumbull.

IOWA.  
 1859.. George W. Jones,  
 1861.. James Harlan.

KENTUCKY.  
 1859.. JOHN B. THOMPSON,  
 1861.. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

LOUISIANA.  
 1859.. Judah P. Benjamin  
 1861.. John Slidell.

MAINE.  
 1859.. William Pitt Fessenden,  
 1863.. Hannibal Hamlin.

MASSACHUSETTS.  
 1859.. Henry Wilson,  
 1863.. Charles Sumner.

MARYLAND.  
 1861.. James A. Pearce,  
 1863.. \*ANTHONY KENNEDY.

MICHIGAN.  
 1859.. Charles E. Stuart,  
 1863.. \*Zachariah Chandler.

MINNESOTA.  
 1859.. \*James Shields,  
 1861.. Henry M. Rice.

MISSISSIPPI.  
 1859.. Albert G. Brown,  
 1863.. \*Jefferson Davis.

MISSOURI.  
 1861.. James S. Green,  
 1863.. \*Truett Polk.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.  
 1859.. John P. Hale,  
 1861.. \*Daniel Clark.

NEW YORK.  
 1861.. William H. Seward,  
 1863.. \*Preston King.

NEW-JERSEY.  
 1859.. William Wright,  
 1863.. John R. Thomson.

NORTH CAROLINA.  
 1859.. David S. Reid,  
 1861.. Asa Biggs.

OHIO.  
 1861.. George F. Pugh,  
 1863.. Benjamin F. Wade.

PENNSYLVANIA.  
 1861.. William Higler,  
 1863.. \*Simon Cameron.

RHODE ISLAND.  
 1859.. Philip Allen,  
 1863.. \*James F. Simmons.

SOUTH CAROLINA.  
 1859.. Josiah J. Evans,  
 1861.. \*James H. Hammond.

TENNESSEE.  
 1859.. JOHN VELL,  
 1863.. \*Andrew Johnson.

TEXAS.  
 1859.. SAM HOUSTON,  
 1861.. \*J. Pinckney Henderson.

VERMONT.  
 1861.. Jacob Collamer,  
 1863.. Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.  
 1863.. James M. Mason.  
 1865.. Robert M. T. Hunter

WISCONSIN.  
 1861.. Charles Durkee,  
 1863.. \*James R. Doolittle.

\* Not in the preceding Senate.

† Seats disputed on the ground of the illegality of the Election.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—237 Members.

JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, *Speaker*.JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, . . . . *Clerk*.

## ALABAMA.

1. \*James A. Stallworth,
2. Eli S. Shorter,
3. James F. Dowdell,
4. \*Sydenham Moore.
5. George S. Houston,
6. W. R. W. Cobb,
7. \*Jabez L. M. Curry,

## ARKANSAS.

1. Alfred B. Greenwood,
2. \*Edward A. Warren.

## CALIFORNIA.

1. \*Charles L. Scott,
2. \*Joseph C. McKibbin.

## CONNECTICUT.

1. Ezra Clark, jr.,
2. \*Samuel Aruold,
3. Sidney Dean,
4. \*William D. Bishop.

## DELAWARE.

- \*William G. Whiteley.

## FLORIDA.

- \*George S. Hawkins.

## GEORGIA.

1. James L. Seward,
2. Martin J. Crawford,
3. ROBERT F. TRIPPE,
4. \*Lucius J. Garrett,
5. \*Angustus R. Wright,
6. \*James Jackson,
7. \*JOSHUA HILL,
8. Alex. H. Stephens.

## ILLINOIS.

1. Elihu B. Washburne,
2. \*John F. Farnsworth,
3. \*Owen Lovejoy,
4. \*William Kellogg,
5. \*Isaac N. Morris,
6. Thomas L. Harris,
7. \*Aaron Shaw,
8. \*Robert Smith,
9. \*Samuel S. Marshall.

## INDIANA.

1. \*William J. Niblack,
2. William H. English,
3. \*James Hughes,
4. \*James B. Foley,
5. \*David Kilgore,
6. \*James M. Gregg,
7. \*John G. Davis,
8. \*James Wilson,
9. Schuyler Colfax,
10. \*Charles Case,
11. John U. Pettit.

## IOWA.

1. \*Samuel R. Curtis,
2. \*Timothy Davis.

## KENTUCKY.

1. Henry C. Burnett,
2. \*Samuel O. Peyton,
3. W. L. UNDERWOOD,
4. Albert G. Talbott,
5. Joshua H. Jewett,
6. John M. Elliott,
7. HUMPHRY MARSHALL,
8. \*James B. Clay,
9. \*John C. Mason,
10. \*Jno. W. Stevenson.

## LOUISIANA.

1. GEORGE EUSTIS, jr.,
2. Miles Taylor,
3. Thomas G. Davidson,
4. Jobu M. Sandidge,

## MAINE.

1. John M. Wood,
2. \*Charles J. Gilman,
3. \*Nehemiah Abbott,
4. \*Freeman H. Morse,
5. Israel Washburn, jr.,
6. \*Stephen C. Foster.

## MARYLAND.

1. James A. Stewart,
2. JAMES B. RICAUD,
3. JAMES M. HARRIS,
4. \*HENRY W. DAVIS,
5. \*Jacob M. Kunkel,
6. Thomas F. Bowie.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Robert B. Hall,
2. James Buffinton,
3. William S. Damrell,
4. Linus B. Comins,
5. Anson Burlingame,
6. Timothy Davis,
7. Daniel W. Gorch,
8. Chauncey L. Knapp,
9. \*Eli Thayer,
10. Calvin C. Chaffee,
11. \*Henry L. Davies.

## MICHIGAN.

1. William A. Howard,
2. Henry Waldron,
3. David S. Walbridge,
4. \*De Witt C. Leach.

## MINNESOTA.

- \*George L. Becker,
- \*William W. Phelps,
- \*Jas. M. Cavanaugh.

## MISSOURI.

1. \*Francis P. Blair, jr.,
2. THOS. L. ANDERSON,
3. \*John B. Clark,
4. \*James Craig,
5. \*SAM. H. WOODSON,
6. John S. Phelps,
7. Samuel Caruthers.

## MISSISSIPPI.

1. \*Lucius Q. C. Lamar,
2. \*Reuben Davis,
3. William Barksdale,
4. \*Otto R. Singleton,
5. John A. Quitman.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. James Pike,
2. Mason W. Tappan,
3. Aaron H. Cragin.

## NEW-JERSEY.

1. Isaiah D. Clarkson,
2. George R. Robbins,
3. \*Garnet B. Adrain,
4. \*John Huyler,
5. \*John R. Wortendyke.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Henry M. Shaw,
2. Thomas Ruffin,
3. Warren Winslow,
3. L. O'Brien Branch,

## 5. \*JOHN A. GILMER, :

6. \*Alfred M. Seales,
7. Burton Craige,
8. Thomas L. Clingman.

## NEW-YORK.

1. \*John A. Searing,
2. \*George Taylor,
3. \*Daniel E. Sickles,
4. John Kelly,
5. \*William B. Macclay,
6. \*John Cochrane,
7. \*Elijah Ward,
8. \*Horace F. Clark,
9. \*John B. Haskin,
10. Ambrose S. Murray,
11. \*William F. Russell,
12. \*John Thompson,
13. \*Abraham B. Olin,
14. \*Erastus Corning,
15. Edward Dodd,
16. \*George W. Palmer,
17. Francis E. Spinner,
18. \*Clark B. Cochrane,
19. \*Oliver A. Morse,
20. Orsamus B. Matteson,
21. Henry Bennett,
22. \*Henry C. Goodwin,
23. \*Charles B. Hoard,
24. Anos P. Granger,
25. Edwin B. Morgan,
26. \*Emory B. Pottle,
27. John M. Parker,
28. William H. Kelsey,
29. \*Samuel G. Andrews,
30. \*Judson W. Sherman,
31. \*Sims M. Burroughs,
32. \*Israel T. Hatch,
33. \*Reuben E. Fenton.

## OHIO.

1. \*Geo. H. Pendleton,
2. \*Wm. S. Groesbeck,
3. \*Lewis D. Campbell,
4. Matthias H. Nichols,
5. Richard Mott,
6. \*Joseph R. Cockerill,
7. Aaron Harlan,
8. Benjamin Stanton,
9. \*Lawrence W. Hall,
10. \*Joseph Miller,
11. Valentine B. Horton,
12. \*Samuel S. Cox,
13. John Sherman,
14. Philemon Bliss,
15. \*Joseph Burns,
16. \*Cyndor B. Tompkins,
17. \*William Lawrence,
18. Benjamin F. Leiter,
19. Edward Wade,
20. Joshua R. Giddings,
21. John A. Bingham.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Thomas B. Florence,
2. \*Edward Joy Morris,
3. \*James Landy,
4. \*Henry M. Phillips,
5. \*Owen Jones,
6. John Hickman,
7. \*Henry Chapman,
8. J. Hancey Jones,
9. Anthony E. Roberts,
10. John C. Kunkel,

11. \*William L. Dewart,
12. \*Paul Leidy,
13. \*Wm. H. Dimmick,
14. Galusha A. Groce,
15. \*Alison White,
16. \*John A. Ahl,
17. \*Wilson Reilly,
18. John R. Elie,
19. John Conode,
20. \*Wm. Montgomery,
21. David Ritchie,
22. Samuel A. Purviance,
23. \*William Stewart,
24. \*James L. Gillis,
25. John Dick.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1. Nathaniel B. Dutton,
2. \*William D. Brayton.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. John McQueen,
2. \*W. Porcher Miles,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt,
4. \*Milledge L. Bonham,
5. James L. Orr,
6. William W. Boyce,

## TENNESSEE.

1. Albert G. Watkins,
2. \*HORACE MAYNARD,
3. Samuel A. Smith,
4. John H. Savage,
5. CHARLES READY,
6. George W. Jones,
7. John V. Wright,
8. F. K. Zollacoffer,
9. \*John D. C. Atkins,
10. \*William T. Avery,

## TEXAS.

1. \*Guy M. Bryan,
2. \*James H. Reagan,

## VERMONT.

1. \*Ezekiel P. Walton,
2. Justin S. Morrill,
3. \*Homer E. Royce.

## VIRGINIA.

1. \*Muscoe R. H. Garnett
2. John S. Millson,
3. John S. Caskey,
4. William O. Goode,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,
6. Paulus Powell,
7. William Smith,
8. Charles J. Faulkner,
9. John Letcher,
10. \*Sherard Clemens,
11. \*Albert G. Jenkins,
12. Henry A. Edmundson,
13. \*George W. Hopkins.

## WISCONSIN.

1. \*John F. Potter,
2. Cadie C. Washburne,
3. Charles Billingshurst.

## DELEGATES.

- KANSAS—\*Marc. J. Parrott.
- MINNESOTA—\*W. W. Kingsbury.
- NEBRASKA—\*F. Fergusson.
- NEW MEXICO—M. A. Otero.
- OREGON—Joseph Lane.
- UTAH—John M. Berubeisel.
- WASHINGTON—\*I. Stevens.

Democrats (in Roman), 131; Republicans (in *Italics*), 92; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 14.—Total, 237.]  
NOTE.—Several of the Opposition Members from Pennsylvania and New Jersey were supported by Americans as well as Republicans, and might, perhaps, be more properly classed with the former.

\* New Members.

† Contested.

† Not yet admitted as a State.



## KANSAS.

OUR account of the state of affairs in Kansas contained in the Almanac for 1857, closed with the prospect of better times for that unfortunate Territory. Though Governor Geary had been at first regarded with much suspicion, his apparent desire to act with justice, and the nomination by President Pierce, on his representations, of a new Chief-Justice in the place of Lecompte, gave great satisfaction in the territory. Judge Cato, however, stood ready to make good Lecompte's place.

On the 6th of January, the Free-State Legislatre under the Topeka Constitution met at Topeka. Neither Governor Robinson nor Lieutenant-Governor Roberts was present, nor did a quorum of the members appear. An adjournment to the next day having been voted, immediately upon leaving the house, a U. S. Deputy Marshal, acting under a writ from Judge Cato, arrested seven of the members on the charge of "having taken upon themselves the office and public trust of legislators for the State of Kansas," "without lawful deputation or appointment." But as the Marshal had neither a posse nor United States troops with him, the parties arrested did not see fit to accept the Marshal's invitation to go with him, and he left for Tecumseh. That evening a mass meeting was held at Topeka, in which great zeal was exhibited for the Topeka Constitution, while some indignation was expressed at the apparent coldness and backwardness of some of those elected to office under it. The Legislatre reassembled the next day, and a quorum of both houses being present, they organized, and appointed a committee to memorialize Congress for the admission of Kansas as a State under the Topeka Constitution. Another committee was appointed to frame an election law. Both houses having adjourned till the next day, Marshal Pardee, who had returned from Tecumseh with carriages and assistants, proceeded to arrest senators and representatives until he had as many as his vehicles could carry, about a dozen or more. No resistance was made to these arrests, the prisoners going peaceably with the Marshal to Tecumseh. When the Legislature met the next morning (Jan. 8), both bodies were without presiding officers and without quorums. The President of the

Senate, and also the Speaker of the House, were prisoners at Tecumseh. The fragments of the two houses met, however, in joint session, and adopted a memorial to Congress for the admission of the State of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution; after which, by joint resolution, they took a recess till the second Tuesday in June. The prisoners were taken before Judge Cato at Tecumseh, and bound over to appear at the June term of his court.

Shortly after, the Territorial Legislature, composed of the former Council and a new House, met at Lecompton. The Free-State men had declined to take any part in this election, and this body was entirely composed of violent Pro-Slavery men. Governor Geary's message condemned in strong terms some of the acts of the previous Legislature, and recommended their repeal. Among other things, he stated that there was not a single officer in the Territory amenable to him or to the people, the whole having either been appointed by the Legislature, or holding office for terms extending a long way into the future. The Governor, however, had very little influence with the Legislature, to whom he soon became very obnoxious. One of the first things they did was to support Chief-Justice Lecompte in his quarrel with the Governor, by passing an act allowing judges to take bail in all cases whatsoever. Geary vetoed this act, but it was passed over his head with only one dissenting vote.

The most important thing done by this Legislature was the passage of an act to provide for electing a Convention to frame a State Constitution for Kansas. By the provisions of this act a census of voters and inhabitants of the Territory was to be taken on the 1st of April, by the sheriffs, a return to be made in each county before the 10th of April to the Judge of Probate. He was to file it and to post up a copy of it in some place in each voting precinct, and, for the purpose of correcting and adding to the list, was to hold a sort of court from April 10 to May 1, when he was to return the corrected list to the Governor, and upon the basis of this census the Governor was to apportion among the precincts the sixty delegates of whom the Convention was to consist. The election was to be held on the third Monday of June, the county courts to fix the places of voting and to appoint three judges of election. The delegates

elect were to assemble at Lecompton on the first Monday of September. This act was also vetoed by Governor Geary, but was passed over his head.

Another act provided for the election of a new Territorial Legislature in October, the apportionment to be made on the same basis with that for the Convention, and only those borne on the census lists of voters to be allowed to vote. With great difficulty an act was also passed, by influence, it was supposed, brought to bear from Washington, dispensing with the test oaths hitherto imposed on voters.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives at Washington had passed a bill, 98 to 79, declaring void all the enactments of the Territorial Legislature, on the ground set forth in the preamble, that they were "cruel and oppressive," and that "the said Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of Kansas, but was forced upon them by non-residents, in violation of the organic act of the Territory." But not only did this bill fail in the Senate; the partisans of Lecompte were strong enough in that body to prevent the confirmation of the Chief-Justice nominated by President Pierce to succeed him; so that Lecompte, who had never been actually dismissed, still held on to his office. In this state of affairs, Geary, finding himself abandoned at Washington and without power in the Territory, and his very life in danger, and anticipating no support from the new Administration, resigned his office and left the Territory.

A State Convention of the Free-State men of Kansas held at Topeka on the 11th of March, resolved not to take any part in the Constitutional election ordered by the bogus Legislature. The ground of this decision was twofold: first, a disinclination to recognize the bogus Legislature in any way; and secondly, the probability that the Free-State men would be cheated and overborne by invaders if they attempted to vote, the whole machinery of the election being in the hands of their opponents. This Convention voted an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the wrongs to which they had been and still were subjected.

As successor to Geary, President Buchanan appointed Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, giving him as Secretary F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee. To most of the offices of profit in the Territory Mr. Buchanan appointed persons who had been very conspicuous for acts of violence perpetrated during the civil war on Free-State men.

The census of voters ordered by the Territorial Legislature was very imperfectly taken. Some counties were omitted altogether, and in others a large part of the Free-State men were overlooked. A very large immigration was now pouring into Kansas, but of course none who arrived after the 1st of April were enrolled on the list of voters.

The indictments for treason against Governor Robinson and others were finally disposed of on the 11th of May, the prosecuting officer entering a *nolle prosequi*.

Stanton, who preceded Walker and acted as Governor for some weeks, by his speeches in the Territory, and Governor Walker, in his speeches on his way thither, labored to secure the confidence of the Free-State men, and strongly urged them to take a part in the approaching election for members of a Constitutional Convention. The Free-State men were willing to have done so if they could have had any guaranties for a fair election, but these the new officials were unable to give. The reply was: "We have no power to interfere. You must obey the Territorial laws, and vote as they direct." These objections on the part of the Free-State men were further met by reiterated assurances that the people of Kansas should have an opportunity for a full and solemn expression of their will upon any Constitution that might be framed by the Convention.

In most of the counties south of the Kansas river, and which were inhabited almost entirely by Free-State men, there were no Territorial officers, and no attempt had been made to take the census. The act provided not only for a census and registry of voters, but for a census of the entire population; but in half of those counties in which the registry of voters was made out, the census of inhabitants had been omitted. The entire returns, as stated in Acting-Governor Stanton's proclamation apportioning the delegates, were as follows:

Counties.	Legal Voters.	Inhabitants.
1. Doniphan, .....	1,085.	4,120
2. Brown, .....	205.	No return.
3. Nemaha, .....	140.	612
4. Atchison, .....	804.	2,807
5. Jefferson, .....	555.	No return.
6. Leavenworth, .....	1,837.	5,529
7. Calhoun, .....	291.	885
8. Marshall, .....	205.	415
9. Riley, .....	353.	No return.
10. Potawatamie, .....	205.	No return.
11. Johnson, .....	469.	840
12. Douglas, .....	1,318.	3,727
13. Shawnee, .....	283.	No return.
14. Lykens, .....	413.	1,352
15. Lynn, .....	413.	1,821
16. Bourbon, .....	645.	2,622



In the apportionment based upon this census, four or five counties from which there were no returns, were classed with other counties, and so included; but no less than fifteen counties, with near half the population of the Territory, were left out altogether. It was even stated that in six of the counties included in the returns no census had actually been taken, the names and numbers being really copied from the old poll books of the last election, at which no Free-State men had voted.

Shortly after the publication of this apportionment, about the end of May, Governor Walker arrived in the Territory.

The Topeka Legislature reassembled on the 9th of June, and this time they were allowed to go on without interruption. At a Free-State Convention held at the same time, a resolution was adopted disowning the Territorial Government, and declaring the admission of the Territory into the Union under the Topeka Constitution to be the only method of adjusting existing difficulties. The Convention urged the completion of the State organization. The Legislature passed an act for an election in August, when the term of the present State officers would expire: but they declined to take any steps for the organization of cities and counties, lest it might bring them into conflict with the Territorial authorities. Provision, however, was made for taking a State census.

In spite of all the efforts of Governor Walker, the Free-State men adhered to their resolution of taking no part in the bogus Constitutional election, which came off on the 15th of June, and at which only about two thousand votes were thrown. At the municipal election at Leavenworth, which occurred a few days later—the old officers chosen by violence the preceding autumn having resigned—the Free-State voters rallied in force and elected their entire ticket by a decided majority.

The people of Lawrence about the same time carried out a project they had entertained for some time previous of setting up a municipal government of their own. On the 13th of July they held a city election under a charter which had been agreed upon at a public meeting. This proceeding, however, was taken in high dudgeon by Governor Walker. He fulminated a proclamation against the people of Lawrence as having committed or being about to commit an act of rebellion, and immediately detached a body of troops to encamp near by to hold the rebellious citizens in awe, and to prevent them from acting in a municipal capacity.

On the 15th of July, a new Convention of the Free-State men met at Topeka. The returns of the State census, though imperfect, showed a population of near 70,000. Nominations were made for the State election which was held on the 3d of August, without any of the interruption which had been threatened.

Ever since his arrival, Governor Walker had continued very urgent with the Free-State men to come forward and take a share in the October Territorial election. A decided inclination in favor of that course was at the same time exhibited by many of the friends of Kansas out of the Territory. Walker alleged that in consequence of the alterations of the law at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, the payment of the bogus tax, hitherto insisted upon as a qualification for voting, would no longer be required. Judge Cato, however, gave a written opinion the other way. Nor was the apportionment of the members such as to inspire any great confidence of fair play. Sixteen strongly Free-State counties, containing near one-half the entire population of the Territory, were not allowed a single representative in either branch of the Legislature. Ten out of the thirteen members of the Council and twenty-nine out of the thirty-nine representatives were to be chosen in districts, some part of which touched on the Missouri border—an arrangement apparently made with a particular view to the convenience of intrusive voters from Missouri.

Under the act appointing the election, the Governor was to make the apportionment on the basis of the census of voters, and if he omitted to do it within a certain period, the duty was to devolve on the presiding officers of the two branches of the preceding Territorial Legislature. The time limited expired before Walker's arrival in the Territory, and as he alleged before he knew of the existence of the act. The imperfect census of voters, in which most of the strong Free-State counties on the south side of the Kansas river had been totally omitted, furnished some color for leaving those counties out of the apportionment; but of the singular arrangement of the districts to favor the convenience of voters from Missouri no explanation was given. Governor Walker freely admitted the unfairness of this apportionment, but he still strongly urged the Free-State men to vote, assuring them of his intention to protect the polls against any intrusion from Missouri or elsewhere. Thus pressed



by the Governor and by their friends outside the Territory, the Free-State men, or a part of them, were inclined to try the experiment; and at a Convention held at Grasshopper Falls on the 27th of August, it was resolved so to do.

About the same time, Governor Robinson, though discharged from the treason indictment, was brought to trial on another indictment for usurping the office of Governor. He was tried before Judge Cato, who charged strongly against him, but the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The Constitutional Convention met at Leecompton at the beginning of September, but, after organizing and appointing a few committees, adjourned over till after the Territorial election.

Both parties now devoted their energies to that election, which, notwithstanding the unfairness of the apportionment and the restriction of the right of voting to those registered, resulted in a decided triumph of the Free-State men. They threw about 7,600 votes to about 3,700 thrown by the other party, electing Parrott, their candidate for Territorial delegate, nine out of the thirteen councilmen, and twenty-seven out of the thirty-nine representatives. An attempt was indeed made to alter the complexion of the Legislature by means of a false return sent in from the Oxford precinct, in Johnson county. This return was a manuscript roll fifty feet long, containing the names of sixteen hundred and twenty-four persons as having voted at the Oxford precinct—a place containing eleven houses. If admitted, by transferring from the Free-State to the Pro-Slavery side three councilmen and eight representatives for the district of which this precinct formed a part, it would have changed the party character of the Legislature, though still leaving the Free-State men the delegate in Congress and a decided majority of the popular vote. But the fabricated character of this pretended return was too manifest. The names of the three judges were all in the same handwriting, and the names of pretended voters borne on it, were, as it afterward appeared, copied in alphabetical order from a Cincinnati directory. There were also serious defects of form, and this return was rejected by the Governor, as also another of a similar character from McGee county.

The refusal of Walker to become a party to this fraud, was by no means satisfactory to the parties who would have been elected by it. They procured from Judge Cato an order to Walker to

show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to him to give a certificate of election to the bogus candidates. Walker replied to this document by denying the jurisdiction of Cato, claiming an appeal from his decision if in favor of that jurisdiction, and declining beforehand, even though he should be imprisoned for contempt, to obey any order which the Judge might issue.

The Leecompton Convention having re-assembled, proceeded to complete their Constitution. Into the body of the Constitution a provision on the subject of slavery was inserted as follows:

#### SLAVERY.

SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and is inviolable, as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories so long as any persons of the same age or description shall be continued slaves by the laws of this State; *provided*, that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and *provided, also*, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity—to provide for their necessary food and clothing—to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb—and, in case of neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of *insurrection of such slave*.

This provision, and this provision alone, it was finally determined by a close vote to submit to the registered electors. For this purpose, by the terms of a schedule annexed to the Constitution, an election was to be held on the 21st of December. The ballots cast were to be indorsed

either "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution with no Slavery." Thus to have the privilege of voting no slavery, it was still made necessary to vote for the Constitution, besides which, all persons offering to vote must, if challenged, "take an oath to support the Constitution if adopted."

This schedule, as if with a direct view of superseding the Territorial Legislature and Congressional delegate elect, further provided that the Constitution shall be in force "after its ratification by the people" (without waiting for the approval of Congress) a State election to be held on the first Monday in January, 1858, for the choice of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress. It also provided (as if to deprive the Territorial Legislature of all power of acting) that all laws in force not repugnant to the Constitution shall continue until altered, amended or repealed by a Legislature assembled under the provi-

sions of the Constitution; and that all officers, civil or military, under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until superseded by the authority of the State, the first meeting of the State Legislature to take place upon the issue of a proclamation by the President of the Convention, upon the receipt of official information that Congress has admitted Kansas into the Union. A provision is also inserted intended to prevent any amendment previous to the year 1864, and then only upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both houses, and "a majority of all the citizens of the State."

This proceeding, as might have been expected, produced the greatest excitement in Kansas. Governor Walker, himself, condemned it in the most decided terms. He hastened at once to Washington, but before his arrival there, the Lecompton scheme had already received the approval of the President and his Cabinet.

## NICARAGUA.

OUR sketch of Walker's filibustering operations contained in the Almanac for last year left that enterprise in no very promising position. Unable to retain Granada, Walker in a fit of spite and fury had ordered its destruction. But before this was entirely accomplished, the allied army had made its appearance, had occupied the shore of the lake, and had cut off the retreat of General Henningsen, to whom the destruction of Granada had been committed. We left him besieged in a stone church about four hundred yards from the shore of the lake, which Walker still commanded by his possession of the Transit steamers. After Henningsen had been besieged for twenty days, and when he was reduced almost to extremity, his relief was accomplished by means of a party landed by Walker from the steamer Virgin. Some difficulties and disagreements among the commanders of the besieging army favored his escape, which was accomplished during the night of the 20th of December. The steamer conveyed Henningsen's rescued troops, a hundred or so in number, to San Jorge, on the lake shore, not far from Rivas;

and here, towards the end of the year, Walker established his head-quarters. He was still in command of the Transit route, and as the recruiting business, both on the Atlantic and Pacific side had been very brisk, the arrival of new recruits had been sufficient to make up, at least in part, the severe losses he had recently suffered.

But he was now about to experience a fresh blow, which, by cutting off his communications on the east, left his expulsion only a question of time. This was the seizure of the Transit steamers and of the posts on the Transit route, an enterprise planned in Costa Rica and carried out with greatadroitness and success. A force of some three hundred Costa Ricans under the nautical command of one Spencer, who had been in the employ of the old Transit Company, and who was still acting in their interest as against Walker, embarked on rafts on the upper part of the San Carlos river within the inhabited districts of Costa Rica. They descended this river to its junction with the San Juan, down which they continued to float to the mouth of the Sarapiquí, where was a military post of forty-one filibusters commanded by a Captain Thompson. This post was attacked by surprise and the whole force killed or taken. The vic-



tors then proceeded down the river to the harbor of San Juan, where they seized four river steamers belonging to the Transit route, and then lying off Punta Arenas. There being at the time no American ship of war at San Juan, the agents of Morgan & Co., to whom Walker had transferred the Transit route and all the property appertaining to it, applied for protection to Captain Erskine, in command of a British squadron which had been for some time lying there. In this application the ground was taken that these steamers were private property. But Captain Erskine declined to interfere, both because there was a dispute as to the ownership of the boats—Spencer, the agent of one of the claimants, authorizing the seizure—and also because these steamers had been employed in carrying men and munitions of war to the parties with whom the Costa Ricans were carrying on hostilities. He did, however, offer personal protection to Captain Scott, the agent of the Morgans, and to the other Americans at Punta Arenas, and he refused to allow the Costa Rican troops to land either there or at Greytown.

The captured steamers were carried off up the river to Castillo Rapids, where a fifth boat was seized. It so happened that the lake steamer Virgin, of which Walker had made so much use in his late military movements, had been sent from Virgin Bay into the San Juan river for wood; and at this very time she lay in company with another smaller steamer, the Ogden, about nine miles above Castillo. A message was sent that Captain Scott, the agent, was at Castillo Rapids, and needed the Ogden there. She came down accordingly without suspicion, and was at once seized by the Costa Ricans, and a force embarked in her by which the Virgin was also surprised and captured. She had served Walker not only for transport but as a floating arsenal, and on her were found four hundred and eighty Minié rifles, six thousand cartridges, two howitzers, and two mortars, with powder, shell, and shot. Some intercepted letters published by the Costa Ricans would seem to imply that these stores, or some others of a similar character, had been sent to General Henningsen by George Law.

On the 30th of December a Costa Rican force made its appearance before Fort San Carlos, situate at the point where the river San Juan flows out of the lake, and that fort with its garrison of twenty-four men surrendered without resistance. On the 2d of January, the steamer San Carlos,

now the only remaining one in Walker's possession, left Virgin Bay with the passengers who had arrived the day before at San Juan del Sur in the Sierra Nevada from San Francisco. As soon as she had passed from the lake into the river, which she did on the 3d, she too was seized by the Costa Ricans, who had thus possessed themselves of all the Transit steamers, both lake and river, except the one which they had left at Punta Arenas as unfit for service. The California passengers on board the captured steamer, together with the prisoners taken at San Carlos, were sent down to Punta Arenas, which a day or two after was occupied by two hundred recruits for Walker, who had arrived in the Texas from New Orleans. They were joined soon after by additional recruits both from New York, and from Texas, and New Orleans, among whom was Colonel Titus with his company of Kansas Border Ruffians. The command of this force, now increased to five or six hundred men, with seven pieces of artillery, was assumed by Colonel Lockridge. The old steamer left behind at Punta Arenas by the Costa Ricans was repaired, and the filibusters moved up the river with intent to force the passage and join Walker. They succeeded in getting possession of the post at the mouth of the Sarapiquí, which was abandoned by the Costa Ricans; but an attack on Castillo Rapids failed, through the cowardice of Titus, who had the command of it. In returning down the river the filibusters suffered a severe disaster by the explosion of the boilers of their steamer, which was crowded with men, and by which fifty were killed and half as many more wounded. On arriving at Punta Arenas the whole expedition was abandoned. The filibusters were conveyed in a British ship of war to Aspinwall, whence the greater part returned to the United States. On the 12th of April Colonel Cauty, in the Costa Rican service, took possession of Punta Arenas and the remaining stores and munitions of the filibusters.

The discontinuance of the Morgan line of steamers, which had hitherto run on both sides in connection with the Transit route, put a stop to the arrival of any further recruits and supplies, and rendered Walker's position hopeless. He continued, however, to hold out at Rivas, watched and occasionally attacked by a Costa Rican force, till the end of April. Having lost many men in battle and by sickness, and still more by desertion, his whole force was reduced to three hundred effective men, including forty natives. Of sick and disabled there were near two



hundred more. Walker's plan was to escape to the sea-shore, and to embark in the Granada, a small schooner, the property of an American citizen, which he had taken possession of and converted into a ship of war. On board this vessel, which lay in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, he had some stores and munitions. Whether he could have succeeded in getting on board this craft is doubtful, but he was prevented from making the attempt by a message from Captain Davis of the American sloop of war St. Mary's, which had been lying some time in the harbor of San Juan del Sur. Captain Davis gave Walker to understand that he would not allow the Granada to leave, but intended to seize her and hand her over to the Costa Ricans. At the same time he offered his mediation to procure terms for Walker and his men, and on the 30th a treaty of capitulation was signed. Under this treaty Walker and his principal officers were taken to Panama by the St. Mary's, whence they proceeded to New Orleans. The miserable remainder of his forces, including many who had previously deserted, were sent home, partly at the expense of the Costa Ricans and partly by British charity. So ended this expedition, in which more than three thousand men had miserably perished—a large part of them seduced into it by false representations. The Transit Company was rewarded for its league with Walker and assistance to him with the loss of all its property.

On landing at New Orleans, Walker was received with demonstrations of respect, and no doubt at once set on foot arrangements for returning to Nicaragua. He next visited Memphis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, in all of which cities he found a number of sympathizers. On the 13th of June, we find him in Washington, where he had an interview with the President. On the 16th of June, he arrived in New York. He was escorted by a committee from Amboy to the Battery, whence he proceeded to the Park, where he made a speech under a drenching shower. His reception, however, was not very flattering. Many stories of his cruelty and indifference to the comforts of his men had been disseminated by returned filibusters, and stories of the same kind were circulated by the arrival about the same time with his own, of another party of his unfortunate followers, who were brought to New York in the United States Sloop-of-War, Wabash, at the expense of the national Government, and presented a miserable spectacle of want, disease,

and utter destitution. Their importunities caused him to leave New York rather suddenly. He proceeded to Charleston, and thence to Nashville, where his father was. Then he went to Mobile, where an address was presented to him on the 13th of July. One of the signers was Julius Hesse, agent of the "Mobile and Nicaragua Steamship Company," in which capacity he soon after announced the sailing of the steamer Fashion as the first regular vessel of the line. On the 25th of August it was announced that a "Central American League" had been formed in all the principal cities of the Union, and that a second and well organized expedition would soon set sail. The Central American Ministers at Washington became alarmed, and on the 17th of September. Messrs. Molina and Yrisarri addressed a letter to Secretary Cass, calling upon the Government to interpose to prevent the sailing of the expedition. On the 18th, Secretary Cass issued a circular to the United States' officials to use the utmost diligence in ferreting out the filibusters and preventing any departures. On the 29th, Walker addressed a letter to Mr. Cass, claiming to be the legal President of Nicaragua, and denying "with scorn and indignation" any intention to violate the neutrality laws. On the 11th of November, late at night, Walker was arrested at New Orleans on a charge of intended violation of the neutrality laws. His preparations were already in a state of forwardness, and a few hours after his arrest, a portion of his men embarked on board the Fashion. Walker was released the next day on giving bail in \$2,000, and immediately he embarked with another party in a steamer for Mobile. On arriving there, he and his party were put on board another steamer which placed them on board the Fashion, then waiting in Mobile Bay. The Fashion appeared off the harbor of Greytown, on the 24th of November. She passed by, however, and proceeded twenty miles south to the Colorado month of the San Juan, where she landed forty-five of her company. The next day she appeared again off Greytown, run into the harbor, and directly under the guns of the Saratoga, placed there to watch her, landed the remainder of the company, one hundred and forty one men; who, with Walker, were soon after arrested by Com. Paulding and sent to the U. S. In the meantime the forty-five above referred to, passed up the Colorado, seized Fort Castillo, and several of the transit steamers, which they held at latest accounts.

## LAWS OF CONGRESS.

THE following is a synopsis of all the Public Laws, of general interest, enacted at the second session of the XXXIVth Congress:—

## PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

An act was passed requiring that postage on all transient printed matter shall be prepaid by stamps, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

## EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

An act was passed, providing that upon request made in proper form, Navy officers who have been dropped, furloughed or retired under act of 1855, entitled, "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," may have a re-examination by a court of inquiry, and in the result of a favorable report from such court of inquiry, such officer may be restored to his rank in the Navy, by nomination of the President and concurrence of the Senate; and in case of restoration, the officer so restored shall draw pay during the time of his retirement or suspension from service. Those not restored are granted one year's pay.

## INVALID AND OTHER PENSIONS.

An act for the payment of invalid and other pensions appropriates \$1,501,220, of which \$569,600 is for the widows of those who have served in the Revolutionary War.

## CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES.

It was enacted that any person summoned as a witness, by the authority of either House of Congress, to give testimony or produce papers, who shall willfully refuse attendance or refuse to testify, thereby makes himself liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and to fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, and imprisonment from one to twelve months in the common jail. No statement made or paper produced before Congress by a witness shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness, and no such witness shall be excused on the ground that he may criminate himself by the testimony he shall give.

## NAVY DÉPÔT AT BRUNSWICK.

An act authorizing the President to purchase a site for a Navy Dépôt on Blythe Island, on the coast of Georgia, and erect suitable buildings thereon, appropriates \$200,000 therefor.

## REVENUE CUTTER.

An act to authorize the President to purchase a suitable steamer for a revenue cutter, appropriates \$150,000 for that purpose.

## CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making appropriations for the Consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1858, provides as follows:

Salaries of Envoys, Ministers and Commissions, .....	\$271,000
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, .....	135,000
Relief of American seamen abroad, ...	125,000
Salaries of Consuls-General and Consuls, .....	273,750
Miscellaneous Items, .....	272,320
	<b>\$1,077,070</b>

## WEST POINT ACADEMY.

An act providing for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, appropriates \$161,179, and provides for the appointment of a professor of the Spanish language.

## WAGON ROADS.

An act appropriates \$300,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern boundary of California, near Honey Lake, to be expedited under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the sum of \$200,000 for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River, and \$50,000 for a road from Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mohava River.

## INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The pay of each commissioned officer of the army, including military storekeepers, is increased \$20 per month, and the commutation price of officers' subsistence is fixed at 30 cents per ration. This additional pay may be extended by the Secretary of war to chaplains at army posts.

## FOREIGN COINS AND THE COINAGE OF CENTS.

It was enacted that Spanish and Mexican coins, of the denominations of one-fourth, one-eighth and one-sixteenth of a dollar, be hereafter received by the Government at 20, 10 and 5 cents, and that such coins be not again paid out by the Government, but sent to the mint to be re-coined. The same act provides for the coinage of a new cent of 72 grains, or three-twentieths of an ounce troy weight, to be composed of 88 per cent. of copper, and 12 per cent. of nickel. The act also provides that for two years from the time of its passage, said cents may be paid out for the Spanish and Mexican coins above referred to, at their nominal value of 25, 12½ and 6¼ cents.

## A STATE GOVERNMENT FOR MINNESOTA.

It was enacted that the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Boix des Sioux River; thence up the main channel



of said river to Lake Travers; thence up the centre of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects the Saint Louis River; thence down said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British possessions; thence up Pigeon River, and following said dividing line to the place of beginning—he and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution.

The act farther provides for the calling of a Convention to frame a State Constitution, and its submission to a vote of the people for their ratification or rejection; for the granting of two sections of land in each township for schools; 72 sections for the support of a State University; 10 sections for the erection of public buildings at the capital, and five per cent. on the sales of government lands in the State for public roads and internal improvements.

#### MILITARY ROADS IN OREGON.

Eighty thousand dollars were appropriated for the completion of military roads now in course of construction in the territory of Oregon.

#### OBSCENE PRINTS, ETC.

An act of Congress declares that the importation of all indecent or obscene articles, prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, images, figures, daguerreotypes, photographs and transparencies, is hereby prohibited, and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, in which any such articles are contained, shall be admitted to entry; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seized and forfeited by due course of law, and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed.

#### INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the current contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for the year ending June 30, 1855, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, appropriates as follows:

Current contingent expenses, .....	\$75,750
For pay of interpreters, etc., .....	174,500
For annuity to Blackfoot Nation, .....	52,000
For the Chippeways of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, .....	78,679
For annuities to the Creek Indians, .....	649,140
For Florida or Seminole Indians, .....	329,100
To Shawnees for lands, etc., .....	105,000

Carried over, **\$1,664,169**

Brought over, .....	\$1,464,169
To Sioux of Mississippi, .....	150,050
To Wyandots, in lieu of annuities, .....	126,667
To California Indians, .....	102,000
For maintaining peace with the Indians in Oregon, .....	204,000
Maintaining peace, etc., with Indians in Washington Territory, .....	179,000
Various other items, .....	1,189,919

Total appropriations, ..... **\$3,535,505**

#### TO PROTECT SETTLERS.

It was enacted that all entries of the public lands under the act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands subject to entry to actual settlers and cultivators, approved Aug. 4, 1854, made prior to the passage of this act, in which the purchaser has made the affidavit and paid the purchase-money as required by said act and the instructions issued and in force, and in the hands of the Register at the time of making said entry, are hereby legalized, and patents shall issue to the parties respectively, excepting those entries under said act, which the commissioner of the General Land-Office may ascertain to have been fraudulently or evasively made; *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to confirm any of said entries which have heretofore been annulled and vacated by said commissioner on account of fraud, evasion of law, or other special cause; and *provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive any actual settler and cultivator of his right to any land on which he resided at the time of an entry by another person under the act to which this act is an amendment.

#### SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

It was enacted that the Secretary of State, under direction of the President, may contract with the Submarine Telegraph Co., for the aid of the U. S. to the extent of the use of two national ships to assist in laying the telegraph cable across the Atlantic, and for the use of such telegraphic communication by the U. S. Government, as said Government may require, at a sum not exceeding \$70,000 per annum, until such time as the Company shall divide 6 per cent. per annum, and then not exceeding \$50,000 per annum for 25 years. *Provided*, That the government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time, enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: *And provided*, That the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the government of Great Britain, or its authorized agent: *Provided further*, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for all time on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof.



## POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending June 30, 1858, provides as follows:

For transporting mails inland, .....	\$7,622,247
For compensation to Postmasters, ....	2,140,000
For wrapping paper, .....	45,000
For advertising, .....	80,000
For mail-bags, .....	55,000
For blanks, .....	95,000
For mail depredations and special agents, .....	65,000
For clerks in Post Offices, .....	765,000
For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, .....	95,000
For other items, .....	229,000
For deficiencies in P. O. appro. for 1857, ..	666,883
For possible deficiencies in 1858, .....	2,500,000
For semi-monthly mail from San Francisco, Cal., to Olympia, Wash. Ter., ..	125,000

\$14,433,180

The act also authorizes the P. M.-G. to contract for a semi-monthly mail by steamers between California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, at \$125,000 per annum; also to contract for carrying an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi River to San Francisco, in California, for six years, at a cost not exceeding \$300,000 per annum for a semi-monthly mail, \$450,000 for a weekly mail, or \$600,000 for a semi-weekly mail—the service to be performed with good four-horse coaches, suitable for carrying passengers, each trip to be performed within 25 days.

## FORTIFICATIONS.

An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, provides as follows:

For Forts Montgomery and Knox, each \$50,000, .....	\$100,000
For fortifications at Kenebec River, ..	100,000
For Boston and Portland harbors, ...	90,000
For fortifications at New Bedford, ...	150,000
For Fort Richmond, N. Y. harbor, ....	150,000
For fortifications at Sandy Hook, ....	250,000
For Fort Tompkins, New York, .....	150,000
For Fort Delaware, .....	200,000
For Fort Carroll, .....	150,000
For Fort Calhoun, .....	100,000
For Fort Sumpter, .....	100,000
For Fort Gaines, .....	100,000
For Fort Taylor, .....	200,000
For Fort Jefferson, .....	300,000
For fortifications in S. Francisco bay, ..	850,000
For fortifications of Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, .....	100,000
For fortifications in Mobile bay, ....	100,000
Other appropriations, .....	681,300

Total appropriations, .....\$3,871,300

## REDUCING THE TARIFF.

An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes, provides as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and

fifty-seven, ad valorem duties shall be imposed, in lieu of those now imposed upon goods, wares and merchandise imported from abroad into the United States, as follows, viz.:

Upon the articles enumerated in schedules A and B, of the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-six, a duty of thirty per centum, and upon those enumerated in schedules C, D, E, F, G, and H, of said act, the duties of twenty-four per centum, nineteen per centum, fifteen per centum, twelve per centum, eight per centum, and four per centum, respectively, with such exceptions as are hereinafter made; and all articles so imported as aforesaid and not enumerated in the said schedules, nor in schedule I, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed, and de laines, shall be transferred to schedule C. Japanned leather or skins of all kinds, shall be transferred to schedule D. Ginger—green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled; ochres, and ochrey earths; medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins in a crude state not otherwise provided for; wares, chemical, earthen or pottery of a capacity exceeding ten gallons, shall be transferred to schedule E. Borate of lime and codilla, or tow of hemp or flax, shall be transferred to schedule F. Antimony, crude or regulus of; Barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for; camphor, crude; cantharides; carbonate of soda; Emery, in lump or pulverized; Fruits, green, ripe, or dried; gums, Arabic, Barbary, copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, substitute, tragacanth, and all other gums and resins, in a crude state; machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods; sponges; tin in plates or sheets, galvanized or ungalvanized; woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rose wood, satin wood, and all cabinet woods, shall be transferred to schedule G. Acids, acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, oxalic, pyroligneous and tartaric, and all other acids of every description used for chemical or manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for; aloes; amber; ambergris; aniseed; annatto, roucon or Orleans; arsenic; articles not in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for; assa-fœtida; asphaltum; barilla; bleaching powder, or chloride of lime; borax crude; bouchou leaves; brimstone crude in bulk; cameos, mosaics, diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones (not set); chalk; clay; cochineal; cocoa, cocoanuts, and cocoa shells; cork tree bark; cream of tartar; extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods not otherwise provided for; extract of madder; flint, ground; grindstones; gutta percha unmanufactured; india rubber in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured; India rubber, milk of; indigo; lac spirits; lac sulphur; lastings cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, not combined with india rubber; manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, cut in slips or patterns of the size and shape

for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, not combined with india rubber; music printed with lines, bound or unbound; oils, palm, teal and cocoanut; prussian blue; soda ash; spices of all kinds; watch materials and unfinished parts of watches; and wood, or pastel, shall be transferred to schedule II.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule I, made part hereof, shall be exempt from duty, and entitled to free entry:

#### SCHEDULE I.

All books, maps, charts, mathematical nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States; all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems and all collections of antiquities; *Provided*, the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States; animal carbon (bone black); animals living of all kinds; argol, or crude tartar; articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for; bark, Peruvian; bells, old, and bell metal; herries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth; bitter apples; bolting cloths; bones, burnt, and bone dust; books, maps and charts imported by authority of the joint library committee of Congress, for the use of the library of Congress; *Provided*, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted; brass, in bars and pigs, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye woods in stuffs; bullion, gold and silver; burr stones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured; cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities; coffee and tea when imported direct from the place of their growth or production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges; coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; coins, gold, silver and copper; copper ore; copper when imported for the United States mint; copper in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; cotton; cutch; dragon's blood; felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels; flax unmanufactured; garden seeds and all other seeds for agricul-

tural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for; glass, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed; *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be complied with; guano; household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; ivory unmanufactured; junk, old; linseed—but not embracing flax seed; madder root; madder ground or prepared; maps and charts; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; *Provided*, That no other article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use; oakum; oil spermaceti, whale and other fish of American fisheries and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary; palm leaf unmanufactured; personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad; plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime unground; platina unmanufactured; rags of whatever material except wool; ratans and reeds unmanufactured; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets of forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot; sheathing metal, not wholly, or in part of iron ungalvanized; shingle bolts and stove bolts; silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; substances expressly used for manures; tin in pigs, bars or blocks; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots not otherwise provided for; wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects (not merchandise); professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States; *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; sheep's wool unmanufactured, of the value of twenty cents per pound or less at the port of exportation, and hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured; *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported, in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practised, or which shall be changed in its character, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the intentional admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to twenty cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of twenty four per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be



in the public stores on the first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on the entry of any goods, wares, and merchandise imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares, and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly; any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

#### RAILROAD GRANTS OF LAND.

An act was passed granting to the Territory of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, from Stillwater, by way of Saint Paul and Saint Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, with a branch via Saint Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red River of the North, at such point as the Legislature of said Territory may determine; from Saint Paul and from Saint Anthony, via Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi, to the southern boundary of the Territory in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux River, with a branch, via Faribault, to the north line of the State of Iowa, west of range sixteen; from Winona, via Saint Peters, to a point on the Big Sioux River, south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; also from La Crescent, via Target Lake, up the valley of Root River, to a point of junction with the last mentioned road, east of range seventeen, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branches.

The same act grants to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad "from the line of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, to the city of Mobile, Alabama," "through the counties of Henry, Dale, Coffee, Covington, Conecuh, Baldwin and Mobile," and a branch railroad "from Eufaula to Montgomery," "through the counties of Barbour, Pike, Macon and Montgomery," chartered by the State of Alabama by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Savannah and Albany Railroad Company to extend their railroad from the line of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, to

the city of Mobile, Alabama, and to extend a branch road from Eufaula to Montgomery," approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, alternate sections of the public lands to the same extent and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect, as was granted to aid in the construction of other railroads under an act of Congress entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1855, provides as follows:

For the pay of the army, .....	\$3,550,002
Commutation of officers' subsistence, ..	999,201
Commutation of forage for officers' horses, .....	123,936
For subsistence in kind, .....	1,989,834
For clothing for the army, .....	895,608
Regular supplies of Quartermaster's Department, .....	1,200,000
Incidental expenses of do., .....	440,000
Constructing and repairing barracks, ..	600,000
Mileage of army officers, .....	120,000
Transportation of the army, etc., ....	1,800,000
Purchase of horses, .....	190,000
Medical and hospital departments, ..	105,000
Armament of fortifications, .....	300,000
Ordnance and ordnance stores, .....	250,000
Current expenses of ordnance service, ..	150,000
For arsenals, .....	137,250
Artesian wells upon the public lands, ..	100,000
Various other items, .....	958,825

Total army appropriations, ... \$13,909,656

This act authorizes the Secretary of War to settle the accounts of the State of Florida against the United States, for money advanced in payment of volunteers called into service for the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1849 and 1852. The act also declares, That the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1819, entitled "An act authorizing the sale of certain military sites," be and they are hereby extended to all military sites, or to such parts thereof which are or may become useless for military purposes.

[Under this clause, Fort Snelling has been sold at private sale for about one-fifth of its actual value.—*Compiler*.]

#### LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the executive, legislative and judicial expenses of the Government, provides as follows:

Per diem and mileage of Senators, ...	\$398,250
Pay of officers of the Senate, .....	79,674
Contingent expenses of the Senate, ..	226,920
Pay and mileage of members of the House, .....	1,248,750
Pay of officers of the House, .....	80,298
Contingent expenses of the House, ...	472,892
Congressional Printing, .....	312,119

Carried over, \$2,753,903



Brought over,	\$2,753,903
Pay of President and Vice President,	83,000
Expenses of State Department,	113,526
" the Treasury Department,	717,510
" Interior Department,	695,490
" the War Department,	146,250
" the Navy Department,	112,433
" the Post Office Department,	172,455
" U. S. Mint,	526,995
" the Territories,	211,027
Salaries of the U. S. Supreme and District Judges,	222,350
Expenses of Ind. Treasury and collection of revenue from lands,	401,300
Expenses of Supreme and Dist. Courts,	1,000,000
Various other items,	231,423
<b>Total appropriations,</b>	<b>\$7,333,647</b>

## CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The act making appropriations for the Civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855, provides as follows:

For survey of Atlantic and Gulf coast,	\$250,000
For continuing survey of western coast of U. S.,	130,000
For other expenditures connected with coast survey,	95,000
For deficiency in fund for relief of disabled seamen,	150,000
For continuing Treasury extension,	500,000
For continuing Custom House at Charleston, S. C.,	400,000
For continuing Custom House at New Orleans,	300,000
For expenses of Light House establishment,	1,433,140
Expenses of land surveys,	470,766
For continuing Patent Office building,	200,000
For continuing Washington Aqueduct,	1,000,000
For U. S. Capitol extension,	900,000
For continuing work on new dome of Capitol,	500,000
For extension of General Post Office,	200,000
For construction of Custom Houses, Post Offices and Court Houses,	1,141,339
Other items,	477,030
<b>Total Civil expenses,</b>	<b>\$3,167,275</b>

## DEFICIENCIES.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1857, appropriates as follows:

Clothing and camp equipage for the army,	\$332,056
Regular supplies for Quartermaster's department,	200,000
To purchase hooks for members of Congress,	138,000
Printing ordered by Congress,	250,000
Transportation of the army,	700,000
Completing Branch Mint at N. Orleans,	120,661
Various other items,	392,273
<b>Total deficiencies,</b>	<b>\$2,132,995</b>

## NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1853, provides as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen,	\$2,855,450
Provisions for officers and seamen,	850,450
For increase, repair and equipment of navy,	2,877,000
Ordnance, small arms, etc.,	304,000
Contingent expenses of the navy,	680,000
Expenses of Marine corps,	551,269
For navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.,	124,422
" Boston, Mass.,	330,310
" New York,	286,172
" Washington, D. C.,	119,013
" Norfolk, Va.,	358,512
" Pensacola, Fa.,	203,000
Other repairs and improvements,	552,533
Five propeller sloops of war,	1,000,000
Various other items,	559,777

**Total naval appropriations, \$13,062,563**

The act also provides that the surviving officers of the navy of the Republic of Texas, who were in commission at the time of annexation, shall receive the pay of officers of like grade in the United States navy for five years from the time of said annexation, and the acceptance of such pay shall be a bar to claim for farther compensation, or any position in the U. S. navy.

## THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

An act making appropriations for the transportation of the U. S. mail by ocean steamers for the year ending June 30, 1853, provides as follows:

For transporting mail from N. Y. to Liverpool and back,	\$346,500
For transporting mail from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Havana, and Chagres, and back,	261,000
For Pacific mail service,	323,850
For transporting mails between Charleston and Havana,	50,000
For transporting mails across the Isthmus of Panama,	185,000

**Total appropriations, \$1,120,350**

## SWAMP LANDS.

An act to confirm to the several States the swamp and overflowed lands selected under acts of Sept. 28, 1850, and March 2, 1849, provides, That the selection of lands granted to the several States by the said acts heretofore made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, so far as the same shall remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any existing law of the United States, he and the same are hereby confirmed, and shall be approved and patented to the said several States, in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this law: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act contained shall interfere with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," approved March 2, 1855, which shall be and is hereby continued in force, and extended to all entries and locations of lands claimed as swamp lands made since its passage.

WEST POINT. ACADEMY.

An act was passed increasing the pay of the cadets at the Military Academy, at West Point, to \$30 per month.

PRIVATE ACTS.

A large number of private acts were passed, which, in the aggregate, appropriate over half a million dollars.

The following table shows the

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Invalid and other pensions, .....	\$1,501,220
Diplomatic and Consular service,...	1,077,070
Indian appropriations, .....	8,535,805
Post Office Department, .....	14,483,130
Fortifications, .....	8,871,300
The Army, .....	18,909,676
Legislative and Judicial, .....	7,833,647
Civil appropriations, .....	8,167,273
Deficiencies, .....	2,132,995
The Navy, .....	18,062,568
Ocean mail transportation, .....	1,120,850
Other items, .....	1,391,179

Total,.....\$71,591,710

## PROPOSED RELIEF FOR KANSAS.

At the last session of the XXXIVth Congress, which closed March 4th, 1857, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Territories, on behalf of the Republican majority of that Committee, reported to the House of Representatives the following bill:

*A bill for the Relief of the People of Kansas.*

*Whereas* the President of the United States transmitted to the House, by message, a printed pamphlet purporting to be the laws of the Territory of Kansas, passed at Shawnee Mission, in said Territory; *and whereas* unjust and unwarranted test-oaths are prescribed by said laws as a qualification for voting or holding office in said Territory; *and whereas* the Committee of Investigation sent by the House of Representatives to Kansas report that said Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of Kansas, but was forced upon them by non-residents, in violation of the organic act of the Territory, and, having thus usurped legislative power, it enacted cruel and oppressive laws: Therefore,

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That all rules or regulations purporting to be laws, or in the form of law, adopted at Shawnee Mission, in the Territory of Kansas, by a body of men claiming to be the legislative assembly of said Territory, and all acts and proceedings whatsoever of said assembly, are hereby declared invalid and of no binding force or effect.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Governor of said Territory shall as soon as practicable, by public proclamation, fix the time and places for an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, appoint in each district three competent persons to superintend the election therein, under such rules and regulations as he shall direct, and shall prescribe the mode and manner for the return thereof.

SEC. 3. *and be it further enacted,* That any person offering to vote at said election whose vote shall be challenged shall, in addition to the qualifications for voting fixed in the act of Congress organizing the Territory, prove by his own oath that he is a bona fide settler of said

Territory, and by the oath of at least two legal voters that he is, and has been for one month immediately preceding, an actual resident of said Territory, and for fifteen days a resident of the election district where he offers to vote.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, not being an actual inhabitant or resident of the said Territory, shall cast his vote at any election which may be held in the said Territory by authority of law, such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any criminal court, be punished by fine, not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment, not less than two months nor more than six months.

That if any person or persons shall come into any election district of said Territory in armed and organized bodies for the purpose of participating in, disturbing, controlling, or voting, at any election held, or to be held, under the authority of law therein, such person or persons so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any criminal court, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term not less than three months and not exceeding one year.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person being a member of any such armed and organized body as described in the preceding section, or connected therewith, and a non-resident of the said Territory, shall vote at any election which may be held in the said Territory by authority of law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not more than two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any judge of election who shall wilfully and knowingly allow any vote to be polled in violation of the fourth and fifth sections of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year.

That all offenses under this act may be prosecuted by indictment in any criminal court having jurisdiction of felonies or misdemeanors committed in said Territory.



All laws, rules, or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void.

This bill, which proposed to quiet Kansas and establish popular sovereignty therein, by rubbing out whatever was of disputed validity or obligation on either side, and enabling the people of Kansas, under regulations calculated to protect them against invasions and frauds, to constitute a government for themselves, was finally brought to issue on the 17th of February, when it passed the House by the following vote:.

YEAS.—[All from Free States.]

MAINE.—Benson, Knowlton, Perry, Israel Washburn, Wood—5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Cragin, Pike, Tappan—3.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Balfinton, Burlingame, Chaffee, Comins, Danrell, Timothy Davis, Robert B. Hall, Knapp, Trafton—9.

RHODE ISLAND.—Durflee, Thurston—2.

CONNECTICUT.—Ezra Clark, Dean, Welch, Woodruff—4.

VERMONT.—Hodges, Morrill, Sabin—3.

NEW YORK.—H. Bennett, Dickson, Dodd, Gilbert, Granger, *Haren*, Hugbston, Kelsey, King, McCarty, Killian Miller, Morgan, Murray, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pringle, Sage, Simmons, Spinner, Stranahan, Wakeman—21.

NEW JERSEY.—*Clawson*, Pennington, Robbins—3.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Allison, Bradshaw, James H. Campbell, Covode, Dick, Grow, Knight, Kunkel, Millward, Pearce, Purviance, Roberts, Todd—13.

OHIO.—Albright, *Bull*, Bingham, Bliss, Day, Emrie, Galloway, Harlan, *Harrison*, V. B. Horton, Leiter, *Moore*, Mott, Nichols, Sapp, Sherman, Stanton, Wade—13.

INDIANA.—Barbour, Brenton, Colfax, Cumback, *Dunn*, Holloway, Pettit, Scott—8.

ILLINOIS.—Knox, Norton, Elihu B. Washburne, Woodworth—4.

MICHIGAN.—Howard, Walbridge, Waldron—3.

WISCONSIN.—C. C. Washburne—1.

IOWA.—Thorington—1. Total, 98.

[Fillmore men (6) in *Italics*. All the rest (92) Republicans.]

NAYS.—[From Free States:]

MAINE.—Thomas J. D. Fuller—1.

NEW YORK.—Kelly, *Whitney*—2.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Broom*, Cadwalader, Florence, Packer—4.

INDIANA.—English, Smith Miller—2.

ILLINOIS.—Allen, Thos. L. Harris, Morrison—3.

MICHIGAN.—Peck—1.

IOWA.—Augustus Hall—1.

Total 14. [2 Fillmore Americans (*in Italics*); the rest Buchanan Democrats.]

[From Slave States.]

MARYLAND.—Bowie, *J. Morrison Harris*, *Hoffman*, *Ricaud*, Stewart—5.

VIRGINIA.—Bocock, *Carlisle*, Caskie, Edmundson, Faulkner, Garnett, Goode, Kidwell, Letcher, McMullen, Millson—11.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Branch, Craige, *Paine*, *Purveyor*, Ruffin, Winslow—6.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Boyce, Keitt, McQueen—3.

GEORGIA.—Crawford, *Foster*, Lumpkin, Seward—4.

ALABAMA.—W. R. W. Cobb, Dowdell, Sampson W. Harris, Houston, Shorter, *Walker*—6.

MISSISSIPPI.—Barksdale, H. S. Bennett, *Lake*—3.

LOUISIANA.—Davidson, *Eustis*, Sandidge, Taylor—4.

FLORIDA.—Maxwell—1.

KENTUCKY.—Burnett, *John P. Campbell*, *Cox*, Elliott, Jewett, *Humphrey Marshall*, Talbott, *Underwood*—8.

TENNESSEE.—*Etheredge*, George W. Jones, *Ready*, Savage, S. A. Smith, *Speed*, Watkins, John V. Wright, *Zollicoffer*—9.

MISSOURI.—*Akers*, Caruthers, Mordecai Oliver—3.

ARKANSAS.—Greenwood, Rust—2.

Total—65 from Slave, 14 from Free States—20 Fillmore Americans, 59 Buchanan Democrats—in all, 79.

So the House passed the bill to pacify Kansas by relieving her from Missouri usurpation, and enabling her to choose a Legislature for herself, under due preventives against invasive and illegal voting; but the Senate refused to act upon it, and it was lost.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

On the 19th of February, the above bill was taken up in the Senate, and, having been read a first and second time. Mr. Hunter moved its reference to the Committee on Territories. Senator Green, of Mo. desired its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, moved to lay it on the table without reference; and, after a brief debate, his motion prevailed, 30 to 20, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Benjamin, *Bigler*, Brown, Butler, *Carr*, Clay, Crittenden, *Dodge*, Evans, *Fitch*, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Green, *Gwin*, Hunter, Johnson, *Jones* of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, *Toucey*, *Weller*. From Slave States (*in Roman*) 22. From Free States (*in Italics*) 8.—Total 30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell of N. H., *Bell* of Tenn., Brodhead, Collamer, Dnrkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, *Houston*, James, Nourse, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson. From Free States 19 (*in Roman*). From Slave States 2 (*in Italics*).—Total 20.

So the bill was put to sleep on the table.

If any one hereafter asserts that the Republicans wished to keep the "wounds" of Kansas "bleeding," while their adversaries wished to bind them up, ask him to read this record.

# NATIONAL PLATFORMS.

For the sake of convenient reference, we publish complete the Platforms on which the political Parties entered the Presidential contest in 1856, as follows :

## THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD AT PHILADELPHIA,  
JUNE 17, 1856.

THIS Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory ; in favor of admitting Kansas as a Free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and who purpose to unite in presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do resolve as follows :

*Resolved*, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.

*Resolved*, That with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our federal government were, to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction ; that, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in any territory of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

*Resolved*, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery.

*Resolved*, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dear-

est constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law—that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and Humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

*Resolved*, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

*Resolved*, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

*Resolved*, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction ; and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

*Resolved*, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.



*Resolved*, That we invite the affiliation and coöperation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

### THE AMERICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY,  
FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

1. A humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2. The perpetuation of the Federal Union and Constitution, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwarks of American Independence.

3. *Americans must rule America*, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal and municipal offices of government employment, in preference to all others. *Nevertheless*.

4. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens.

5. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth), who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6. The unequalled recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7. The recognition of the right of native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress: *Provided, always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the Constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8. An enforcement of the principles that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political offices of the United States.

9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one

years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12. the maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and Conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and Ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the Departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American Party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees and substitute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations, for fellowship and admission into the party.

16. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

### DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CINCINNATI, JUNE 6, 1856.

*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

*Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

*Resolved*, therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates, assembled in general

Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of dévotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrage.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of this country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and will of the people; and the results of the Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable to the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and

responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

*And whereas*, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

*Resolved*, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and preëminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom of matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank, or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration, and enlightened freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

*Resolved*, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers and



was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850: "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1793, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union, and non-interference of Congress with slavery in the territories or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of the territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of the Democratic principle to the organization of territories, and the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the

actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

*Resolved, finally*, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land), a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State and thereby the union of the States—and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be—in the full expression of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway, which nature as well as the assent of States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, in the unconquerable energy of our people; and that result would be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies; we can under no circumstances surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to ensure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

*Resolved*, That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been true to Democratic principles, and therefore true to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad; and therefore we proclaim our unqualified admiration of his measures and policy.

## THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

THE opinions of the judges, if not the decision of the court, in the case of DRED SCOTT *agt.* JOHN F. A. SANFORD, touch upon questions of such great importance, and have been made the basis of such startling political dogmas, as warrant us in devoting considerable space to their elucidation.

The case, which was a simple action of assault and battery—the declaration of the plaintiff alleging three assaults, one upon himself, one upon his wife, and a third upon their two children—came up from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri. The defendant had pleaded to the jurisdiction of that court, on the ground that the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, since he was “a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as negro slaves.” To this plea the plaintiff filed a demurrer, which was sustained by the court. The defendant then pleaded not guilty, and justified on the ground that the plaintiff, his wife and daughters, were his negro slaves. On these pleas issue was joined and the case went to the jury in May, 1854, upon the following agreed facts:

“In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army of the United States, who, in that year, took him from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the month of April or May, 1836, when he removed him to the military post at Fort Snelling, situate on the west bank of the Mississippi

river, in the Territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States of France, and north of the latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, and north of the State of Missouri. Dr. Emerson held the plaintiff in slavery at Fort Snelling, from the last mentioned date, until 1838.

“In the year 1835, Harriet, who is named in the second count of the plaintiff’s declaration, was the negro slave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the army of the United States. In that year, Major Taliaferro took her to Fort Snelling, and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836. He then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snelling unto Dr. Emerson, who held her in slavery there until 1838.

“In the year 1836, the plaintiff and Harriet at Fort Snelling, with the consent of Dr. Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and owner, intermarried, and took each other for husband and wife. Eliza and Lizzie, named in the third count of the plaintiff’s declaration, are the fruit of that marriage. Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was born on board the steamboat Gipsev, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the river Mississippi. Lizzie is about seven years old, and was born in the State of Missouri, at the military post called Jefferson Barracks.

“In the year 1838, Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff, Harriet, and their daughter Eliza, from Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided.



"Before the commencement of this suit, Dr. Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzie, as slaves to the defendant, who has ever since claimed to hold them as slaves.

"At the times mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as aforesaid, laid his hands upon the plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzie, and imprisoned them, doing, in this respect, however, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such times.

"Dred Scott brought suit for his freedom in the Circuit Court of St. Louis county; there was a verdict and judgment in his favor; on a writ of error to the Supreme Court, the judgment below was reversed, and the same remanded to the Circuit Court, where it was continued to await the decision of this case."

Under the instructions of the court that the law upon these facts was with the defendant, the jury found for him upon the ground that the plaintiff, his wife and daughters were negro slaves, as alleged.

By writ of error the case was brought up to the United States Supreme Court, where, after two arguments, judgment was pronounced upon the sixth of March, 1857, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and directing the dismissal of the suit for want of jurisdiction.

Upon the threshold of the case arose the purely technical inquiry, whether the plea to the jurisdiction was legally before the court. Four judges (Taney, Wayne, Daniel and Curtis) maintained the affirmative; two judges (Catron and McLean, in whose conclusion Judge Grier would seem to have concurred), held the opposite opinion. Judges Nelson and Campbell expressly waive the inquiry, as irrelevant and unnecessary to the decision of the cause. As out of nine judges, only four passed upon the sufficiency of the plea to the jurisdiction, and as one of those four (Curtis) radically differed in opinion from the others, the point involved cannot have been decided by the court. Since, however, the question of the citizenship of free negroes, whose ancestors were slaves, is one of no little interest and importance, and has been answered by the State Department in one way and by a number of the States in another, it is worth while to

give an outline of the views of those judges who went into the discussion.

Judges Taney and Daniel present the negative side of this question with great fullness. The former, after premising that the case of the Indian race is not in point, inasmuch as its members have always been treated and naturalized as foreigners, proceeds to take a curious distinction, in support of which no facts or authorities are adduced, and which is not again adverted to in the course of the argument, between citizens of a State, whose rights are "restricted to the State which gave them," but who may be created by such State, even in despite of the confessedly exclusive power of Congress to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and citizens of a State in the sense of the Federal Constitution, entitled to sue in the federal courts, and to the "privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States"—which are, in so many words, secured in the Constitution to "the citizens of each State."

Judge Taney next addresses himself to the inquiry whether free negroes whose ancestors were slaves were citizens of the several States when the Constitution was adopted, since

"Every person and every class and description of persons, who were at the time of the adoption of the Constitution recognized as citizens in the several States, became also citizens of this new political body; but none other; it was formed by them, and for them and their posterity, but for no one else."

The position assumed on this point by the Chief Justice, cannot be better stated than in his own words:

"In the opinion of the court, the legislation and histories of the times, and the language used in the Declaration of Independence, show, that neither the class of persons who had been imported as slaves, nor their descendants, whether they had become free or not, were then acknowledged as a part of the people, nor intended to be included in the general words used in that memorable instrument. They had for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."

Taking up the matter chronologically, the Chief Justice cites, as samples of colonial legislation, a law of Maryland passed in 1717, and one of Massachusetts in 1705, both prohibiting, under penalties, the marriage of negroes or mulattoes with

whites, thus "fixing a stigma of the deepest degradation upon the whole race." The language of the Declaration of Independence and of the Federal Constitution is deemed to be equally conclusive, since to include negroes among the "all men" with respect to whom certain truths are affirmed in the former instrument to be self-evident, or among "the people of the United States," named as the authors of the latter instrument, would be to make the conduct of their distinguished framers "utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the principles they asserted," and would be at variance with those clauses of the Constitution, which, in sanctioning the importation of slaves for a certain period, and requiring the return of "persons held to service," etc., point to the negro race "as a separate class of persons."

In proof of the general proposition, reference is also made to a Massachusetts law, similar to that of 1705, referred to above, passed in 1786, and embodied in the Revised Statutes in 1836; to a similar one passed in Rhode Island in 1822, and reenacted in 1844; to Connecticut laws, one passed in 1774, the same year in which steps were taken towards the abolition of slavery in the State, and repealed in 1797, which forbade all negroes to travel without a written pass, and one in 1833, making it a penal offence to teach blacks, not inhabitants of the State; to a New Hampshire law, forbidding the enrolment in the militia of any but free white citizens, passed in 1815, and in force in 1855; to early decisions in Kentucky, Tennessee, and by Chief-Justice Daggett, in Connecticut, that blacks are not citizens; to various acts of Congress, such as the naturalization law of 1790, the provisions of which were restricted "to aliens, being free white persons," the militia law of 1792, applying to "free able-bodied white male citizens," a law of 1813, prohibiting the employment on board United States vessels of any "except citizens of the United States or persons of color, natives of the United States," and the charter of the city of Washington, authorizing certain legislation with reference to slaves and free negroes; and to the action of the State Department in refusing passports, during the Attorney-Generalship of Wm. Wirt and of Caleb Cushing. Stress is laid upon the danger to the slaveholding States of admitting negroes to the privileges and immunities of citizens and the consequent improbability that those States would have agreed to such a provision in the Constitution. The change of "free inhabitants" in the articles of con-

federation to "citizens" in the Constitution is deemed significant, although it is not admitted that even the former phrase comprised persons of color. The Chief-Justice concludes by saying that "if anything in relation to the construction of the Constitution can be regarded as settled, it is that which we now give to the word 'citizen' and the word 'people.'" Judge Daniel is no less sure of the correctness of this view.

Mr. Justice Curtis, on the other hand, maintains that under the Constitution of the United States, every free person born on the soil of a State, who is a citizen of that State by force of its constitution or laws, is also a citizen of the United States. Agreeing with Chief-Justice Taney that those who were citizens of the several States at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, were citizens of the United States under the Confederation, and became such under the Constitution, he cites the State Constitutions then in force in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, and the decisions of North Carolina and Massachusetts to prove that at that time, *all* the free inhabitants of those States were not only citizens, but were entitled to vote, if they possessed the necessary qualifications, of which color or descent was not one. The fact that restrictions have since been placed upon the right of colored persons to vote in New York, North Carolina, and New Jersey, is thought to prove its previous existence. From the history of the fourth article of the confederation, it is argued that it was meant to have the effect of conferring upon free persons of color the privileges of general citizenship. This clause in 1778, South Carolina moved Congress to amend, so that it should read: "The free *white* inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States." The motion was lost.

Did the Constitution of the United States deprive these free colored persons or their descendants of citizenship? Judge Curtis contends that it did not, but that it recognizes the principle that allegiance and citizenship spring from the place of birth, and that citizens of the several States are citizens of the United States.

To the assertion that a recognition of the citizenship of free persons of color would be pregnant with danger to the slave States, Judge Curtis replies, that the Constitution confers on the citizens of one State in all other States, not specific and



enumerated privileges and immunities, not such as belong to particular citizens, attended by other qualifications, but such as belong to citizenship, which each State restrict according to its pleasure. The language is: "all privileges and immunities of citizens;" not "the privileges and immunities of all citizens." Judge Curtis adds that whether free negroes are or are not citizens of the United States matters not, inasmuch as the Constitution applies to the "citizens of each State."

The fact that the phrase "free inhabitants" in the Articles of Confederation was changed into "citizens" in the Constitution, is explained by a reference to the State papers of the period, and to the history of the change, which are thought to show that the two phrases were then practically synonymous.

That the naturalization laws apply to white persons alone is held to prove nothing more than that Congress has not thought best to extend them to colored aliens; since there is no ground for saying that it has no power so to do under the Constitution—a fact which shows that color was not regarded by its framers as a necessary qualification of citizenship—and since it has in fact done so by treaties which have admitted large hordes of North American and Mexican Indians, as well as free colored inhabitants of Louisiana—who still exercise the electoral franchise—to citizenship of the United States. The militia law of 1792, the law of 1803, forbidding masters of vessels from importing "any negro, mulatto or other person of color not being a native, a citizen, etc." and other acts of a similar tenor concerning seamen, are cited to show that, in the apprehension of their framers, other than white persons might be citizens.

Had the court decided the question of citizenship raised by the demurrer, those raised upon the pleas in bar might have been passed by, "as requiring," in the words of Judge Daniel, "neither a particular examination nor an adjudication directly upon them." In that case it would have been, in the language of Judge Curtis, "an assumption of authority," to have examined them, since after the case had been dismissed for want of jurisdiction, nothing would have remained before the court upon which it could judicially pass. But as the point raised by the demurrer was not passed upon, those upon the merits remain.

The question of the constitutionality of the prohibition of slavery in the territory of the United States north of 36° 30', by the Missouri Compromise Act, under which

Dred Scott and his family came, at Fort Snelling, is discussed at length by all the judges except Judge Nelson: six (Taney, Daniel, Grier, Campbell, Wayne and Catron) being of the opinion that it was unconstitutional, and two (McLean and Curtis) that it was constitutional.

All agreed that Congress possessed some power to govern the territories acquired from foreign governments, but they differed respecting its source and its extent. Judges Taney, Campbell, Daniel and Wayne derived whatever authority to legislate respecting such territories Congress possessed, from the power to expand the territory of the United States by the admission of new States—the power to acquire necessarily carrying with it the power to preserve and apply to the purposes for which the acquisition was made. Judges Catron, McLean and Curtis, on the other hand, pointed to the following provision of the Constitution, as the only source of authority:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State."

Judges Taney, Campbell, Wayne and Daniel argued from the history of the early cessions from the several States to the General Government, and from the juxtaposition of the two provisions contained in the above clause, that it was formed for a known and particular territory, and to meet a special emergency and nothing more. They also maintained that its language precluded the supposition that general powers of legislation were conferred; and defended their exercise by the first Congress, upon the ground that those cases fell under the clause of the Constitution holding the Union to the engagements of the Confederation.

Judges Catron, McLean, and Curtis, in support of the opposite conclusion, review the history of the provision in question, examine its language, and dwell upon the fact that the Constitution was "a practical instrument, and was formed for the whole country." That Congress possesses full power to establish territorial governments, which was denied by Judge Campbell in some parts of his opinion, is deemed to be shown by its exercise from the earliest times.

Judges Taney, Daniel, Campbell, and Wayne, while all are apparently of the

opinion that the nature of the legislation of Congress respecting the territories is a matter necessarily resting within its discretion, affirm that this discretion is so limited by the Constitution and the principles of a republican government as to exclude the power to prohibit slavery. The doctrine at the basis of this argument is, that a slave stands upon the same footing with other property; that he, therefore, comes within those clauses of the Constitution which provide that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law, and that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Judge Taney expressly says that there is no distinction between property in a slave and other property; Judge Catron says that the introduction of horses or cattle might as well have been forbidden as that of slaves; Judge Daniel avers that "no other right of property is placed by the Constitution upon the same high ground, nor shielded by a similar guaranty." Another line of argument is, that Congress holds the territories as the agent or trustee for the United States, and cannot, without a breach of trust and a fraud, appropriate the subject of the trust to any other beneficiary or *cestui que trust* than the United States, or to the people of the United States upon equal grounds, legal or equitable; but that under a proper application of this principle a citizen of South Carolina has the same right to go into the territories with property, which the laws of South Carolina recognize, that a citizen of New York has to go there with property which the laws of New York recognize.

Judge Catron, while substantially agreeing with the above views, brings forward an additional argument of his own, which is not alluded to by his brethren. He maintains that the Louisiana territory was protected against legislation on the subject of slavery by the treaty made at the time of its cession, with France, the third article of which declares that:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property" (slaves being then the most valuable of all personal property there), "and the religion which they profess."

Judge Grier, who also holds that the Compromise is unconstitutional, is silent as to the grounds of his opinion.

Judges McLean and Curtis controvert every one of the above propositions, and

deny that the supposed limitation to the authority of Congress over the territories exists. To Judge Catron's argument from the terms of the treaty of cession, Judge McLean makes this short answer:

"In the first place, such a subject does not belong to the treaty-making power; and any such arrangement would have been nugatory. And, in the second place, by no admissible construction can the guaranty be carried further than the protection of property in slaves at that time in the ceded territory. And this has been complied with. The organization of the slave States of Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas, embraced every slave in Louisiana at the time of the cession. This removes every ground of objection under the treaty."

To the arguments sought to be deduced from these provisions of the Constitution which protect private property, it is answered that, as, in the words of Judge McLean, "all slavery has its origin in power and is against right," "the state of slavery," as was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous case of *PRIGG agt. PENNSYLVANIA*, "is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded on and limited to the territorial laws;" that it is so completely the creature of municipal law, that its nature and extent are measured, and the rights, powers and obligations which grow out of it necessarily defined, protected and enforced by such law: that, therefore, it stands upon a different footing from other property, and requires, as essential to its existence, municipal regulations, which the Constitution has neither made nor provided for; and that if the right to take slaves into the public domain exists, it is a right, the limits and conditions of which are unknown; a right to introduce and continue diverse systems of foreign law derived from the last previous domicile of each slave. The provision that no one shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, is stated to be as old as Magna Charta, and to form a part of every State constitution. And it is said that if a prohibition of slavery in a territory in 1820 violated this provision, the ordinance of 1787, the laws against the slave-trade, the statutes of many of the slaveholding States, declaring slaves imported within their limits free, and the common law of Great Britain, violated it as well.

With the assumption "which lies at the basis of this theory," that the territory ceded by France was acquired for the equal benefit of all the citizens of the United States, the dissenting judges do not disagree; but Judge Curtis replies:



"It was acquired for their benefit, as an organized political society, subsisting as 'the people of the United States,' under the Constitution of the United States; to be administered justly and impartially, and as nearly as possible for the equal benefit of every individual citizen, according to the best judgment and discretion of the Congress; to whose power, as legislature of the nation which acquired it, the people of the United States have committed its administration. Whatever individual claims may be founded on local circumstances, or sectional differences of condition, cannot in my opinion, be recognized in this court, without arrogating to the judicial branch of the Government powers not committed to it; and which, with all the unaffected respect I feel for it, when acting in its proper sphere, I do not think it fitted to wield."

In answer to the general and somewhat abstract reasoning of the majority of the judges, the legislation of Congress from the Act of 1789, continuing the ordinance of 1787 in effect, to the Act of 1848 for the government of Oregon, is reviewed; Judge Curtis concluding his argument on the point as follows:

"Here are eight distinct instances, beginning with the first Congress, and coming down to the year 1848, in which Congress has excluded slavery from the territory of the United States; and six distinct instances in which Congress organized Governments of Territories by which slavery was recognized and continued, beginning also with the first Congress, and coming down to the year 1822. These acts were severally signed by seven Presidents of the United States, beginning with General Washington, and coming regularly down as far as Mr. John Quincy Adams, thus including all who were in public life when the Constitution was adopted. If the practical construction of the Constitution contemporaneously with its going into effect, by men intimately acquainted with its history from their personal participation in framing and adopting it, and continued by them through a long series of acts of the gravest importance, be entitled to weight in the judicial mind on a question of construction, it would seem to be difficult to resist the force of the acts above adverted to."

Although six out of the nine judges were of the opinion that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, it is at least doubtful whether that point can be regarded as having been decided by the court. Dred Scott was taken, not only to Fort Snelling, but to Rock Island, where the undoubtedly constitutional law of Illinois expressly prohibits slavery. If he became free in the State, he continued free in the territory; since no law in force there operated to remand him to his original condition. If he remained a slave in Illinois, he remained a slave in the territory, since a prohibition of slavery can

have no greater effect when contained in an Act of Congress than in an Act of a State Legislature. In neither view of the case does it matter whether the Missouri Compromise was constitutional or not, since the decision of the question whether Dred Scott was free or slave, entitled to bring suit or not, necessarily depended upon other considerations. The dissenting judges were obliged to enter upon the inquiry in order to decide as to the status of the *family* of Dred Scott, who had not been in Illinois: but the majority of the court did not reach that question.

That, in point of fact, the judges who decided the case, decided it upon such grounds as rendered their discussion touching the Missouri Compromise entirely extrajudicial, their opinions would seem to show. Six of the seven who concur in the judgment of the court, refer the determination of the case to the law of Missouri—thus making the laws governing Illinois or Minnesota of no consequence in the determination of the case.

The question of the effect to be given to the return of Dred Scott to Missouri, is the last with which we have to deal. All but two—McLean and Curtis—of the nine judges, hold that Scott lost whatever claim he might have had to freedom, by such return. Judge Nelson, who confines himself to this question, and whose opinion is thought to bear marks, in its phraseology, of having been originally prepared as the opinion of the court, presents the arguments in support of this view with most fullness. He resolves the whole matter into a mere question of Missouri law.

"It belongs to the sovereign State of Missouri to determine by her laws the question of slavery within her jurisdiction subject only to such limitations as may be found in the Federal Constitution; the laws of other States of the Confederacy, whether enacted by their legislatures or expounded by the courts, can have no operation within her territory, or affect rights growing out of her own laws on the subject. This is the necessary result of the independent and sovereign character of the State."

On the further question as to what the law of Missouri on the subject is, Judge Nelson holds that the two or three latest decisions of the Supreme Court of that State (the first of them having been made in the case in hand), which held that a return to Missouri after a temporary residence in a free State reduces again to slavery, settle the point. He contends that the earlier cases need not be taken into consideration, since the law has been authoritatively declared by the court more recently; that, if examined by the

light of the distinction between a change of domicile and a temporary removal, all but two of them, at the utmost, are consistent with the later decisions which were all made in cases where the master had temporarily removed to Missouri; that the latter are supported by the current of authority in the slave States bordering on the free, by a decision of Lord Stowell, in England, and by the opinions of eminent jurists; and that the Circuit Court was therefore not only right in following them, but was bound so to do. That there was no evidence or presumption that master and slave acquired a domicile in Illinois or Minnesota, where the former was absent in the performance of military duty, is regarded as not open to controversy.

Judges McLean and Curtis, on the other hand, deny that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri are to be taken, as indicative of the law of that State respecting such cases as that of Dred Scott; that, in any event, they are binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States; or that the conclusions at which they arrive are correct.

The drift of the argument upon the first point is, that the Missouri judges had, in their recent action, gone beyond the province of a court, and assumed, as if they were diplomatists or legislators, to change, rather than interpret the existing law, inasmuch as, while setting aside an unbroken line of decisions for twenty-eight years, they had without distinguishing between the facts upon which these had been made, and those before themselves, overruled them, not upon reasons of law, but avowedly upon political considerations, such as that "the relations between the States had so changed since the early cases arose, that the tribunals of the above States should not now take judicial notice of the laws of the free States in relation to slavery;" that, at all events, such a decision could not operate to annul a rule of decision which had not been questioned for fourteen years after the return of Scott and his family to Missouri, with respect to *their* rights, and thus to enslave free persons, whatever effect it might have in subsequent cases; and that, in the absence of positive law to the contrary, it was always to be presumed that it is the will of the State to give such effect to foreign laws as is in accordance with the settled rules of international law—a presumption upon which legal tribunals are bound to act.

Upon the second point, the reasoning of the dissenting judges is based upon the

proposition that the courts of the United States are not bound to follow even well-settled decisions of State courts upon questions depending, not upon a statute or local usage, but upon principles of universal jurisprudence, such as are involved in the case in hand.

Upon the third point, Judges McLean and Curtis maintain that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri are not in conformity with the weight of authority elsewhere, or with sound principles, and are, therefore, not to be followed. It is argued that, whether Dr. Emerson did or did not acquire a domicile in Minnesota or Illinois—as to which doubts are entertained—as an officer of the United States, he came peculiarly within the operation of its laws, while in its territory, which laws made his slaves free; that, upon the same principle on which it has been held that a bequest of property by a master to a slave by necessary implication entitles the slave to his freedom, the removal of Dr. Emerson with his slaves into a free State worked their emancipation, and his consent that Dred Scott should enter into a contract of marriage in a free State, attended by all the civil rights and obligations which belong to that relation, and which none but a free man could assume, was an effectual abandonment of his rights, had he possessed any at that time, as master, so that he could not thereafter enforce a claim, the effect of which would be to deny the validity of the marriage, nor could Missouri pass a law which would have such effect without impairing the obligation of a contract, and thus coming within the prohibition of the Federal Constitution; that it does not even appear that Dred Scott and his family voluntarily returned to Missouri, but that the contrary is inferable from the statement in the agreed case that Dr. Emerson "removed" them, in which case Lord Stowell's decision does not apply; that by the decisions of the courts of the Southern States, as well as by the course of adjudication in the Northern States and in England, what the court of that State calls a maxim of Maryland law—"once free, always free"—is also a maxim of international law, and decides that Dred Scott, free in Illinois and Minnesota, remained free in Missouri, the laws of the former States having an extra-territorial effect to that extent. In the course of his discussion of these points, Judge McLean makes use of the following language:

"Allowing to my brethren the same right of judgment that I exercise myself, I must be per-



mitted to say that it seems to me the principle laid down will enable the people of a slave State to introduce slavery into a free State, for a longer or shorter time, as may suit their convenience; and by returning the slave to the State whence he was brought, by force or otherwise, the *status* of slavery attaches, and protects the rights of the master, and defies the sovereignty of the free State."

Upon these reasons, the dissenting judges hold that the judgment of the Circuit Court should be reversed.

The judgment of the court, on the other hand, as pronounced by Judge Taney and concurred in by six of his brethren, was, that the "Circuit Court of the United States for that reason" (the reason that the plaintiff in error was not a citizen of Missouri) "had no jurisdiction in the case, and could give no judgment upon it." From reasons previously mentioned, it

would seem that Dred Scott was adjudged not to be a citizen, not because he was a negro of African descent, but because he was a slave; and that the sole point decided was that the question of freedom or slavery in the case of a slave, taken by his master into a free State or Territory, and brought back into a slave State, depended upon the law of the slave States.

It has been supposed by some persons that the decision of the court had a bearing upon the right of transit by a master with his slaves through a free State. But there was no doubt that Dr. Emerson became a resident of both Illinois and Minnesota. The question of the right of transit, which is involved in the Lemmon case, now pending before the courts of New York, Judges McLean and Nelson alone allude to—and they speak of it as a matter not before the court.

## MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA, the land of "sky-tinted water," occupies the most elevated surface north of the Gulf of Mexico, and forms what geographers call the watershed of three great basins. The Mississippi, the Red River of the North and streams which feed the St. Lawrence and Lake Superior, take their rise within its limits, and, with numerous lakes, make this one of the best watered tracts of country in the United States. With the exception of a ridge, dividing the Mississippi from Lake Superior, called the *Hauteurs de Terres*, or *Highlands*, and the magnificent limestone bluffs upon the Mississippi, below St. Paul, Minnesota is a country of high rolling prairies and river bottoms lined with forests. The climate is dry and healthy, so that the winters, though long and cold, are not more trying than in lower latitudes. The soil is for the most part rich, and those fruit-trees and cereals which grow in the Northern States, excepting the peach and the Ohio corn, for which the season is too short, succeed well. The mineral resources of the country have not been fully ascertained; but iron, coal, copper, and lead have been found, though in no great quantities; salt is abundant in the northwest, and a species of red clay exists in many localities.

The "Territory northwest of the Ohio," included that portion of Minnesota which lies eastward of the Mississippi; and the immense tract westward of that river,

was ceded to the United States, as a part of the Louisiana Territory, by France, in 1803. French missionaries and traders had known of the country for nearly 200 years, and the Chippewa and Sioux or Dacotah tribes of Indians, who possessed it, saw scarcely any other representatives of the white race, long after the cession.

But in 1816, Congress passed a law excluding foreigners from the Indian trade; and in 1819, Fort Snelling was established. In 1831, Henry R. Schoolcraft traced the Mississippi to its source in Lake Itasca. But though the region which he visited now began to be better known, it continued for years to be many miles to the westward of civilization.

Before Wisconsin became a State, its territorial limits extended to the line of the Mississippi, where the limits of Iowa began. Thus, by the admission of Wisconsin with its present boundaries into the Union, in 1848, a considerable population was left without a government. But on the 3d of March, 1849, the Territory of Minnesota—extending from the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers and the western extremity of Lake Superior on the east, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers on the west, and from the Iowa line on the south to the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions on the north; with an area of 166,000 square miles, lying between parallels 43° 30' and 49° of north latitude, and 90° and 103° of west longitude—was organized, and a few days afterwards President Taylor appointed Alexander Ramsey Go-

vernor. St. Paul became the seat of government. An effort was made last winter to remove the capital to St. Peter; but, after a bill to that effect had passed both houses of the Legislature, the chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills prevented its approval by the Governor, by secreting it and himself until the close of the session. What purported to be a copy of this bill was, however, approved, but never practically became a law. The State Constitution fixes the seat of government at St. Paul, until located elsewhere by the Legislature.

Last winter, Congress authorized the formation of the State of Minnesota. It is to comprise about half of the Territory; its western boundary being the Red River of the North from the Canada line to its junction with the Bois des Sioux, thence along the channel of that river to Lake Travers, thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake, thence through its centre to its outlet, thence due south to Iowa. All of the Territory to the east of this line, which runs almost due north and south, falls within the limits of the new State. A Constitutional Convention—or rather two bodies, composed of the Democratic and Republican members respectively, each claiming to be the true Convention—duly met and agreed upon an instrument to be submitted to the people.

The new Constitution, which was adopted August 30th and ratified October 13th, prohibits slavery, and contains the usual guaranties of life, liberty, and property. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney General, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, are to be elected for two years, and the Auditor for three. The judicial power is vested in Justices of the Peace, a Supreme Court, District, Probate, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the Legislature may establish by a two-thirds vote: all judges and justices to be elected by the people for terms in no case longer than seven years. The first Legislature is to consist of 37 Senators and 80 Representatives; pay, \$3 a day. The Legislature cannot grant divorces, authorize lotteries, nor contract a debt over \$250,000. It may pass a general banking law, under stringent restrictions and requirements. All males, twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the United States one year and in the State four months next preceding an election, if white citizens of the United States, or white persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or persons of mixed white and Indian blood, or of Indian blood who

have adopted the language, customs, and habits of civilization, are voters in the district of which they have been ten days residents: no religious or property qualifications are required. No person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion.

At the election held in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, on the 13th of October, Henry H. Sibley, the first Territorial delegate, was declared elected Governor by a small majority over Alexander Ramsey, the first Territorial Governor, and three Members of Congress were chosen, on the presumption that the census, now being taken, would show a population of over 250,000. The few returns that have as yet been received, and the vote cast for Governor, which was not far from 40,000, would seem to show that this calculation was rather large, and that the new State contains about 200,000 inhabitants.

The growth of Minnesota, since it became a Territory, is surprising. Its whole population, in 1850, was 6,077; in 1857, Hennepin county alone, in which are the towns of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, is found to contain 13,363 inhabitants. St. Paul, which contained in 1846 ten white inhabitants, had 10,000 in 1856. In 1851, the taxable property was \$1,182,060; in 1856, \$23,347,701 95—an increase over that in 1855 of \$14,316,544 95—and in 1857, over \$30,000,000. From 1823, when the first steamboat appeared upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi, to 1844, the few that came were altogether employed in the transportation of supplies for the Indian traders, or the troops at Fort Snelling. In 1844, the arrivals at St. Paul were 41; in 1856, 837; in 1857, 1027, although the season was very short. A ferry established in 1851, at Fort Snelling, by Franklin Steele, produced, during that summer, \$300; in 1854, \$6,000; 1855, \$12,000, and in 1857, doubtless \$30,000 at the least. In 1855, upwards of a million acres of the public lands were sold—being double the amount disposed of during the preceding seven years. From these statistics, though necessarily very imperfect and unsatisfactory, some notion of the rapid strides made by Minnesota within the last ten years can be gathered. The traffic of fur-traders has given place to the commerce of civilization; and cities stand where were clusters of log-huts. But of its growth from year to year, from month to month, no statement commensurate with the facts can be made, for no statistician can keep pace with it.



## OREGON.

OREGON, soon to be our second Pacific State, lies between the ocean upon the west, and the Rocky Mountains, which divide it from the territory of Nebraska, upon the east, and the 42d parallel of north latitude separates it from California and Utah upon the south, and the 46th parallel and the Columbia River from Washington Territory upon the north. Its mean length from east to west is 665 miles; its mean width from north to south, 279 miles, and its area, 185,030 square miles. Oregon is divided into three unequal parts by the Cascade and Blue ranges of mountains, which run nearly parallel in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. The upper region, lying between the Rocky and Blue Mountains, is a wilderness. Here are deep, dismal gorges called *Holes* by the mountaineers, plains covered with gravel or carbonate of soda, and snow-capped peaks, some of which are volcanoes. There is no rain from April to November. The temperature of the summer nights is from 30° to 50° Fahrenheit colder than that of the days. The middle region, between the Cascade and Blue Mountains, 200 miles in width, is more habitable, but is better adapted to pastoral than to agricultural purposes. It is an elevated plateau, traversed by streams and mountain ridges, and abounding in prairie hills. The climate is very variable, and there is no wood but sunnatch and cotton-wood. Both these sections of Oregon are chiefly inhabited by wandering tribes of Indians.

To the west of the Cascade Mountains, named from the cascades made by the Columbia river in crossing them, is the agricultural and settled section of the country. It is from 80 to 100 miles broad, less than 450 long, and contains about 4,500 square miles. The river bottoms are rich and productive. Most of the cereals and fruits of temperate climates grow here; but wheat is the staple, in the yield of which this is said to be unexcelled by any part of the continent. The fir and pine, of which there are large forests, grow to a prodigious size. Agriculture is the chief employment of the settlers; but upon the Rogue and Umpqua rivers,

which are auriferous, there are "diggings." A valuable internal trade is carried on, and there is some commerce with California and the Sandwich Islands. But the harbors are few, as the coast is bold and precipitous, and washed with a heavy surf, and the mouths of the rivers are choked up with sand-bars during a large part of the year. The mineral resources of the territory are little known, but gold is to be had for the washing in the southern section, and coal abounds in the valley of the Willamette, the garden of Oregon. Upon the banks of this stream, which is a branch of the Columbia, stand the principal towns, Portland City, which contains a population of 1500, and is the commercial centre, Oregon City, the former Capital, and Salem, the present Capital. The climate is milder than in the same latitude upon the Atlantic. Little snow but much rain falls in winter. The summer is dry.

Here, as in eastern Oregon, volcanic agencies have been at work. The rivers force their way through beds of lava, and there is said to have been an eruption as late as 1842 from Mount St. Helens, one of the Cascade range. Mount Hood, in the same range, is 18,361 feet above the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, while Fremont's peak, the highest of the Rocky Mountains, is only 13,570 feet in height. The Cascade, as well as the Blue Mountains, however, as a whole, are less grand and more easily crossed than the Rocky Mountains, "the back-bone of the Continent." The famous South Pass, through which goes the overland route to California, and most travel westward, is between Oregon and Nebraska.

The population of Oregon in 1850 was 12,093 inhabitants, in 1853, 33,324, and in 1856, 60,000. There are some 20,000 Indians in the territory, with whom the whites have had a running "war" for several years, of the expenses of which they have kept an running account, which a "Commission on Indian War-claims" has added up. The bill, which has just been presented to Congress, amounts to \$4,449,859 93. Previously to this "war" the Indians were represented to have been of a pacific disposition.

The history of Oregon fairly begins with the building of Fort Astoria. Long before, the coast had been partially explored; in 1792, Capt. Robert Gray, engaged in the fur trade on behalf of Boston merchants, had, the first of white men,

entered the Columbia river; in 1804-5, Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clarke, commissioned by Pres. Jefferson, had explored the vast region from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, where they built Fort Catslop; and in 1808, the Missonri Fur Company had established a trading-post, which was soon abandoned. But, with the building of Fort Astoria by the Pacific Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was father, Oregon began to figure in history and in diplomacy. In 1813, Astoria was captured by the English, and in 1814 restored to the United States. In 1818, a convention between the United States and Great Britain for the joint occupation of the Territory was entered into, which was continued indefinitely in 1827. After a deal of negotiation, the United States claiming at one time the parallel of "54° 40', -or fight," and England joint occupation between the parallels of 42° and 44°, the parallel of 43° was finally established by treaty, in 1846, as the boundary line between the possessions of England and of the United States on the Pacific. Meantime, the settlers had formed a provisional government, and elected officers. But Congress did not organize the territory until August 14th, 1848. In 1853, the territory of Washington, with its present boundaries, was set off.

In the spring of 1857, the people of the territory elected delegates to a constitutional convention, which met in the following fall. The constitution which it formed prohibits the existence of banks of circulation; the incorporation of any "moneyed institution whatever;" the appropriation of any money for a religious institution, or for the payment of religious services in the legislature; or the contracting of debts, except in case of war, etc., to an amount exceeding \$50,000. As in Minnesota, no person is rendered incompetent, as a witness or juror, by

his opinions in matters of religion. Except in case of fraud or absconding, a debtor cannot be imprisoned. White foreigners are to enjoy the same rights, with respect to property, as citizens. Judges are elective, those of the Supreme Court for six years: county judges, who are to act as judges of probate, for four years. The Governor, who receives \$1,500 per annum, is also to be Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, with the Secretary of State and Treasurer, to constitute a board of trustees in charge of school funds. He holds office for four years: other State officers for two years. The Senate is to consist of 16, the House of Representatives of 34 members—pay, \$3 per pay, for 40 days. White male citizens of the United States, and white male foreigners who shall have declared their intention to become citizens one year previously, are entitled to vote, after six months' residence. Negroes, mulattoes, and Chinamen are excluded from the right of suffrage. All voting is to be *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

This Constitution was submitted to the people on the 9th of November, 1857. At the same time, the question of the exclusion or prohibition of slavery, and the question of the admission or exclusion of free negroes were submitted separately. The returns thus far received, which are those of seven counties, comprising about one-fourth of the population, seem to indicate that the Constitution was adopted by nearly two to one; and that the vote against the admission of slavery and of free negroes was as five to one. This result was somewhat unexpected, inasmuch as the opposition to the whole instrument was violent, and there was supposed to be a strong pro-slavery party in the territory, which had indeed a majority in the Convention. Many of the settlers were from the slave States, particularly Missouri and Arkansas.

## THE EAST INDIAN REVOLT.

TOWARDS the latter part of the month of June last, news reached England of some mutinous breaches of discipline among the native or Sepoy regiments of the Indian army. This news was soon followed by the announcement of a ferocious military insurrection that was spreading like wildfire almost from one

end of the Bengal Presidency to the other. Various reasons have been assigned for this disaffection of the Hindoo population. It is generally admitted that the administration of Hindostan, by the East India Company, was marked with abuse, greediness, misrule, and oppression. The taxes grew more onerous every year, and as



they weighed principally upon the poorer millions of Hindoos, their collection was attended with cruelty, the tax-gatherers resorting to various kinds of torture to wring them from the people. The rights of inheritance, which are closely connected with the Brahminical religion, were changed and violated by the Company, to avoid the payment of pensions to the rich. Vexations of all kinds were the order of the day. The Governors-general for years followed the practice of dethroning the smaller princes, and more potent independent sovereigns, for the purpose of annexing their estates. The most recent, as well as one of the most flagrant of these cases, was the dethronement of the King of Oude, and the seizure of his kingdom. The independent petty native princes still existing—about 200 in number—live in daily expectation of losing their position and their property. These reasons for mistrust and discontent became intensified by the attempts of missionaries, as well as of English officers, to spread Christianity among the Hindoos, Mohammedans, and Brahmins. Finally, to crown all, the proud Brahmins and Mussulmans were contemptuously called “niggers” and treated as such by the insolent English civil and military officers. So far as the origin of the outbreak can now be ascertained, it appears that a conspiracy, headed chiefly by the Hindoo priesthood of the two leading creeds, was skillfully set on foot among the Sepoys, who were connected with each other by the ties of caste and family throughout the whole Bengal army. The population of the Presidency—a population numbering nearly 70,000,000, in a province forming the heart of Hindostan—was also cunningly excited against the English, by the conspirators, who represented that their nationality was in danger.

The whole army in the Hindostan peninsula numbered 300,000 men, of whom only about 50,000 were Europeans. The Bengal army, numbering 80,000 men, was

composed of Rajpoots, Brahmins, Mussulmans and some few of inferior castes. At the introduction of Enfield rifles, the Sepoys suspected the cartridges to be greased with buffalo and pork fat, the touch of both being strongly prohibited by the Brahminic and Mahometan creeds. Eighty-five Sepoys of the garrison in Meerut, refusing to use the defiling cartridges, were put under arrest by the commanding officers. Next day, on the 10th of May, the culprits were brought manacled before the regiment. The Sepoys rushed to arms, freed their companions and began to murder their officers. The mutineers were soon, however, repulsed by European troops, and fled in the direction of Delhi. They entered the city on the 11th May; their arrival was the spark applied to a previously prepared mine. The whole Sepoy garrison, amounting to about 12,000 men, and the lower classes of the population, fell savagely upon the Europeans, burning their abodes, and murdering men, women, and children, as well as all the native Christians. Comparatively few Europeans escaped. The insurgents proclaimed the pensioned Emperor of Delhi—a descendant of Tamerlane, 91 years of age—as the sovereign of India. They seized the treasure of the company, and immense war-material, Delhi being the best fortified place, and the greatest military depot held in Hindostan by the Company. Fifty-six regiments in the Presidency mutinied almost in a week, and twenty-six were disarmed by the government. The revolt ran up the Ganges and extended to Oude, Lahore, and down almost to the doors of Calcutta. The English troops—few in number, and scattered in small detachments over the land, either in large cities, small fortified places or camps—were attacked, besieged, and massacred by swarms of insurgents. Allahabad, Azimgur, Arrah, Bittoor, Ihansi, were among the principal spots which revolted; conspiracies were discovered in Benares and

Jessore, and outbreaks and massacres occurred on every hand. The English laid siege before Delhi, towards the end of May. Lucknow was attacked by the insurgents in immense force; but its little garrison held out bravely, enduring great dangers and privations, until partially relieved by General Havelock. The place is still surrounded by the mutineers, under Nena Sahib, whose name has acquired such a terrible celebrity in this revolt. Nena Sahib hated the Company, because they had deprived his adopted father of his pension. He put himself at the head of a party of insurgents, and besieged Cawnpore, a small fortified spot where General Sir Hughes Wheeler gathered together a small armed force, and all the European women and children from the surrounding country. The English general died of wounds, and the garrison, deprived of means of subsistence and defense, surrendered, on the promise and oath of Nena Sahib to send them down the Ganges to Allahabad. But scarcely had the English embarked, when a fire was opened upon them from batteries on the shore, and those who reached the land were sabred by the cavalry. The massacre at Cawnpore, on the 28th of June, is the most bloody episode in the insurrection. Women were violated, as in Delhi and everywhere else, and then slaughtered together with their children. This treachery was originally attributed to Nena, but later accounts would seem to show that he was unable to master the hatred of his unruly

soldiery. He preserved the lives of several English women, in order to keep them in his harem. Cawnpore was retaken from him by General Havelock, who, in several other rencounters with the Hindoo forces, fighting them most successfully against heavy odds, acquired a high renown. In the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and even in the Punjab, partial outbreaks were suppressed by the English with exterminatory cruelty. They introduced a new punishment hitherto unknown in the most ferocious warfare: that of tying the mutineers to the cannon's mouth and blowing them to pieces. Delhi was stormed on the 12th of September, and defended obstinately by the besieged; the English became masters of the city on the 20th, the Sepoys having retired with their arms into the country.

The English troops and garrisons showed everywhere an almost superhuman courage and heroism, but likewise a retaliatory ferocity. Several generals died of wounds or of cholera, and the loss of officers of all ranks is very marked when compared to the small number of troops. As the war is carried on now, it is one of extermination.

The security of England in her Indian possessions was considerably shaken. The government sent all of its available troops, amounting to 87,000, from Europe, to quell the disturbances. But hitherto these reinforcements have not been brought into action.

**REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN—DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.**—At a meeting of the Republican members of Congress at Washington, on the 7th Dec., 1857, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, the Republican members of the House, deem this a proper occasion to re-affirm our adherence to the principles announced by the Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia in June, 1856, and we will continue our opposition to any Administration that does not practically enforce those doctrines; that we will resist by all constitutional means the recent attempts of the judicial and executive departments of the Government to nationalize the sectional institution of

Slavery; that we regard the acts in Kansas of the present and the last National Administrations as a continued series of frauds and outrages, now attempted to be culminated by forcing upon the people of that Territory a State Constitution framed by persons not elected by them, one which was not submitted to them, and is known to be offensive to a great majority of them, and made in direct violation even of their own repeated and solemn pledges that the people should be permitted to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way. We will resist such outrages upon popular rights, and in doing so invoke the support of the people of the United States, without distinction of party.



## GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.

Name of Sovereign.	Title.	State. { Sweden and } { Norway }	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Emperors. n.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King.	{ Sweden and } { Norway }	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature.	170,715.	3,453,893.	1849.	Lutheran.
Alexander II.	Emperor.	Russia.	Absolute Monarchy.	120,725.	1,328,671.	1845.	Lutheran.
Frederic VII.	King.	Denmark.	Limited Monarchy, with Prov. States.	2,120,366.	60,362,315.	1846.	Greek Church.
Victoria I.	Queen.	Great Britain.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	116,700.	27,453,325.	1851.	Reformed.
William III.	King.	Holland.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	13,890.	3,267,638.	1851.	Reformed.
Leopold I.	King.	Belgium.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	11,313.	4,359,090.	1849.	Lutheran.
Fred. William IV.	King.	Prussia.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	107,300.	16,346,625.	1849.	Evangelical.
John	King.	Saxony.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	5,705.	1,894,431.	1849.	Catholic.
George V.	King.	Hanover.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	14,600.	1,758,847.	1848.	Evangelical.
Fred. Francis.	Grand Duke.	Mecklenburg-Schwerin.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	4,701.	543,328.	1851.	Lutheran.
George.	Grand Duke.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	907.	96,292.	1848.	Lutheran.
Peter.	Grand Duke.	Oldenburg.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	2,470.	278,030.	1851.	Lutheran.
William.	Duke.	Brunswick.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	1,525.	298,943.	1846.	Lutheran.
Adolphus.	Duke.	Nassau.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	1,756.	428,218.	1851.	Evangelical.
Charles Alexander.	Duke.	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	1,403.	251,370.	1851.	Lutheran.
Ernest II.	Duke.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	700.	149,163.	1849.	Lutheran.
Bernard.	Duke.	Saxe-Meiningen.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	908.	163,523.	1849.	Lutheran.
Ernest.	Duke.	Saxe-Altenburg.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	491.	131,780.	1849.	Lutheran.
Leopold.	Duke.	Anhalt-Bernburg.	States with Limited Powers.	360.	63,706.	1849.	Evangelical.
Alexander.	Prince.	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	339.	60,411.	1850.	Evangelical.
Günther.	Prince.	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	405.	69,650.	1849.	Lutheran.
Henry XX.	Prince.	Reuss-Elder Line.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	338.	60,002.	1849.	Lutheran.
Henry LXII.	Prince.	Reuss-Younger Line.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	558.	112,175.	1846.	Lutheran.
Leopold.	Prince.	Lippe Detmold.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	445.	101,671.	1849.	Reformed.
George.	Prince.	Lippe Schaumburg.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	205.	28,837.	1848.	Reformed.
George Victor.	Prince.	Waldeck.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	455.	68,219.	1850.	Evangelical.
Ferdinand.	Prince.	Hesse-Homburg.	Absolute Monarchy—two Chambers.	205.	24,203.	1846.	Reformed.
Fredric.	Prince Regent.	Haden.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	5,712.	1,862,774.	1849.	Evangelical.
Frederic William.	Electeur.	Hesse-Gassel.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	4,460.	754,680.	1846.	Reformed.
Louis III.	Grand Duke.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	3,470.	853,521.	1849.	Lutheran.
William I.	King.	Wurttemberg.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	7,658.	1,842,252.	1850.	Lutheran.
Nickolaus I.	King.	Bavaria.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	29,435.	4,519,546.	1850.	Catholic.
Francis Joseph I.	Emperor.	Austria.	Absolute Monarchy.	255,226.	36,514,466.	1851.	Catholic.
Napoleon III.	Emperor.	France.	Constitutional Monarchy—Senate and Legislative body.	243,736.	35,781,628.	1851.	Catholic.
Isabella II.	Queen.	Spain.	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature.	176,480.	14,216,219.	1849.	Catholic.
Pedro V.	King.	Portugal.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	34,500.	3,412,500.	1841.	Catholic.
Victor Emmanuel II.	King.	Sardinia.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	28,870.	4,916,087.	1848.	Catholic.
Leopold II.	Grand Duke.	Tuscany.	Absolute Monarchy.	8,712.	1,761,140.	1851.	Catholic.
Robert.	Duke.	Parma.	Absolute Monarchy.	2,184.	497,343.	1851.	Catholic.
Francis V.	Duke.	Modena and Massa.	Absolute Monarchy.	2,073.	586,458.	1850.	Catholic.
Pius IX.	Pope.	Stato of the Church.	Absolute Monarchy.	17,048.	2,908,115.	1842.	Catholic.
Ferdinand II.	King.	Two Sicilies.	Absolute Monarchy.	41,521.	8,681,289.	1851.	Catholic.
Otho I.	King.	Greece.	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers.	18,241.	998,266.	1831.	Catholic.
Abul Medjid.	Sultan.	Turkey.	Absolute Monarchy.	183,920.	15,500,000.	1841.	Mohammedan.
Florian.	Prince.	Monaco.	Absolute Monarchy.	60.	7,000.	—	Catholic.

## MAINE.

		GOVERNOR, 1857.		PRESIDENT, 1856.	
Counties.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
		Morrill.	Smith.	Frem't.	Buch'u.
Androscoggin.	3169	2166	3388	1699	186
Aroostook.	952	1082	837	795	8
Cumberland.	6671	5441	8211	5258	605
Franklin.	2125	1606	2529	1358	21
Hancock.	2606	1928	3667	2122	161
Kennebec.	5389	3240	7320	2487	340
Lincoln.	3876	3712	4935	3593	392
Oxford.	4148	3150	4364	3116	28
Penobscot.	5948	4114	7861	3793	341
Piscataquis.	1569	1107	1734	915	97
Sagadahoc.	1809	1016	2956	934	397
Somerset.	3612	2624	4283	1926	417
Waldo.	4056	3045	5159	3133	114
Washington.	2929	2872	3299	2867	64
York.	6531	5150	6636	5054	154

Total.....64390 42553 67179 39080 3325  
Maj. for Morrill, 11837; do. for Fremont, 24774.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Republicans... 30; Democrats.... 1.  
HOUSE...Republicans...117; Democrats.... 34.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

		GOVERNOR, 1857.		PRESIDENT, '66.	
Counties.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
		Haile.	Wells.	Scat'ing.	Frem't.Buch.
Belknap.....	1901	2134	6...	2062	2220
Carroll.....	1980	2301	12...	2185	2511
Cheshire.....	3361	2173	30...	3910	2269
Coos.....	1085	1342	2...	1200	1508
Grafton.....	4565	4426	18...	5029	4620
Hillsborough..	6335	4971	43...	7051	5326
Merrimac.....	4636	4508	29...	4919	4730
Rockingham..	5379	4834	45...	5914	4915
Strafford.....	3382	2685	14...	3566	2683
Sullivan.....	2134	1979	34...	2449	2007

Total.....34758 31353 233 38345 32789 422  
Haile over Wells, 3405; Frem't over Buch'n, 6556.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL stands 4 Rep. to 1 Dem.  
CONGRESS, 1857.

Districts. Republicans. Democrats. Major.  
I. Pike...12242; Kitttridge...11206-1036.  
II. Tappan.10685; Morrison... 9180-1505.  
III. Cragin.10983; Wheeler... 9841-1142.  
R.R.Con. Nute...33970; Noble...30663-3307.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Republicans, 8; Democrats, 3.  
HOUSE...Republicans, 190; Democrats, 124.

## VERMONT.

		GOVERNOR, 1857.		PRESIDENT, 1856.	
Counties.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
		Fletcher.	Keyes.	Scat'ing.	Frem't.Buch.
Addison.....	1823	460	4...	3362	334
Bennington..	1739	1102	11...	2120	785
Caledonia ..	1939	1206	0...	2540	1061
Chittenden ..	2065	736	45...	2844	688
Essex.....	497	333	0...	622	274
Franklin.....	1995	1332	27...	2454	870
Grand Isle ..	265	193	0...	405	92
Lamoille.....	964	415	28...	1607	402
Orange.....	2889	1845	46...	3207	1364
Orleans.....	1603	693	15...	2007	494
Rutland.....	2596	826	11...	4798	831
Washington..	2653	1525	18...	3821	1359
Windham.....	2430	904	3...	4068	742
Windsor.....	3307	1415	57...	5706	1273

Total.....27065 12985 265...39561 10569 545  
Fletcher over Keyes, 14080; Fremont over Buchanan, 23992.

James L. Slade was elected Lieut.-Governor, and Henry M. Bates State Treasurer, by majorities about the same as that of Mr. Fletcher—both Republicans.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...All Republicans, 30.  
HOUSE...Rep., 200; Dem., 30; Whig, 1; Aholi, 1

## MASSACHUSETTS.

		GOVERNOR, 1857.		PRESIDENT, '66.	
Counties.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
		Banks.	Beach.	Gard'r.	Fre't.
Barnstable....	965	502	812...	2667	703
Berkshire....	3068	2204	1083...	5344	2749
Bristol.....	4702	1877	2831...	8845	2465
Dukes.....	189	209	225...	317	161
Essex.....	8784	3280	5942...	15885	4577
Franklin.....	3209	1207	292...	4445	1266
Hampden.....	3531	2136	907...	5533	2730
Hampshire....	2349	701	816...	5166	832
Middlesex....	9873	6837	7738...	17222	7705
Nantucket....	274	153	132...	583	126
Norfolk.....	4137	2682	4158...	8402	3697
Plymouth....	3457	1294	2617...	7228	1772
Suffolk.....	4837	4402	5583...	8582	5853
Worcester....	10514	4403	4417...	17971	4604

Total.....59889 30887 37553. 108190 39240 19626  
Plurality for Banks, 22,336; maj. for Frem't, 49324.  
The rest of the Republican ticket for State officers received about the same vote as Mr. Banks.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Repub'n's, 32; Democrats, 3; Amer'n's, 4.  
HOUSE..Repub'n's, 166; Democrats, 36; Amer'n's, 34.

## RHODE ISLAND.

		GOVERNOR, 1857.		PRESIDENT, 1856.	
Counties.		Am.Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
		Dyer.	Potter.	Frem't.	Buch.
Bristol.....	524	241...	603	337	218
Kent.....	1222	547...	1260	566	15
Newport.....	1219	527...	1258	750	639
Providence...	5464	2919...	6903	4432	331
Washington...	1192	889...	1443	585	452

Total.....9621 6123... 11467 6680 1675  
Dyer over Potter, 4498; Fremont over Buchanan, 4787.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Repub'n's and Amer'n's, 29; Democrats, 3.  
HOUSE..Repub'n's and Amer'n's, 65; Democrats, 6.

## CONGRESS, 1857.

Districts. Republicans. Democrats. Major.  
I. Durfee. 5442; Burnside. 1961-3481.  
II. Brayton.3953; Jackson...3209- 724.

## CONNECTICUT.

		CONGRESS. GOV., 1857.		PRESIDENT, '56.	
Districts.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
		Clark.	Hobbs.	Holl'y.	Ingh'm.
Hartford.....	6496	6414.	6539	6485.	8416
Tolland.....	1914	1559.	1920	1568.	2407

Total.....8410 7973. 8459 8053.10823 8990 344  
Maj. for Clark, 437; do. for Holley, 406; do. for Fremont, 1489.

II. W'druff.Arnold.Holl'y.Ingh'm Fre't. Buch.Fill.  
Middlesex...2183 2488. 2128 2578. 2887 2964 183  
New Haven .6723 6915. 6587 7066. 7976 7315 604

Total.....8906 9403. 8715 9644.10863 10279 787  
Maj. for Arnold, 497; do. for Ingham, 929; plu. for Fremont, 584.

III. Dean.Hovey.Holl'y.Ingh'm Fre't. Buch.Fill.  
New.London.3832 3439. 3853 3497. 5402 3953 350  
Windham...2250 1567. 2271 1571. 3913 2248 66

Total.....6082 5006. 6124 5083. 9315 6201 406  
Maj. for Dean, 1076; do. for Holley, 1056; do. for Fremont, 2708.

IV. Ferry.Bishop.Holl'y.Ingh'm.Fre't. Buch.Fill.  
Fairfield...4645 4977. 4671 4980. 6233 5539 928  
Litchfield...3742 3426. 3733 3411. 6481 3986 150

Total.....8387 8403. 8404 8391.11714 9525 1078  
Maj. for Bishop, 16; do. for Holley, 13; do. for Fremont, 1111.

GrandTot'l.31785 30785 31702.31156 42715.34995 2615  
Rep. maj. on Congress, 1000; maj. for Holley, 546; do. for Fremont, 5105.

THE LEGISLATURE is Republican in both branches.



## NEW YORK.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

CONTROLLER.

JUDGE OF APPEALS, 1857.

PRESIDENT, 1856.

Counties.	Rep. Clapp.	Dem. Tucker.	Am. Putnam.	Rep. Denniston.	Dem. Church.	Am. Benton.	Rep. Jenkins.	Dem. Devio.	Am. Ketchum.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch'n.	Am. Fill'e.
Albany .....	3800	7552	4188	3844	7534	4155	3733	7071	4058	5016	7751	5301
Allegany .....	3960	1707	361	3962	1700	367	4003	1722	298	6545	1640	856
Broome .....	2812	2219	592	2808	2216	600	2753	2215	545	4297	2106	791
Cattaraugus .....	3433	2214	409	3440	2182	443	3475	2199	411	5166	1793	978
Cayuga .....	4443	2154	1006	4500	2144	1006	4483	2117	1028	7035	1818	1923
Chautauque .....	4193	1737	1227	4198	1736	1222	4132	1750	1193	7037	1317	2017
Chemung .....	1901	2122	286	1902	2121	286	1851	2151	237	2664	1789	766
Chenango .....	3726	2949	506	3726	2945	506	3897	2786	454	5458	2406	1070
Clinton .....	1549	2012	605	1549	2011	604	1552	1970	536	2553	2134	1311
Columbia .....	2804	2881	1218	2816	2779	1304	2852	2874	1235	3415	3020	1981
Cortland .....	2182	1220	230	2183	1219	231	2156	1223	254	3596	1181	628
Delaware .....	2543	2295	1061	2550	2288	1063	2414	2297	1060	4367	2107	2009
Dutchess .....	3800	4180	778	3955	4180	777	3828	4304	679	5512	4039	2013
Erie .....	3878	6909	3034	3909	6954	3005	3861	7075	2028	6901	7536	5520
Essex .....	1838	1283	714	1781	1292	709	1664	1360	742	2304	1173	956
Franklin .....	889	1674	790	889	1674	709	799	1673	852	1469	1600	1145
Fulton .....	1600	1343	467	1600	1343	467	1583	1367	428	3593	1374	1034
Genesee .....	2296	1135	853	2206	1152	826	2230	1126	820	3620	1434	1109
Greene .....	1207	2402	627	1292	2398	634	1216	2447	664	2164	2346	1533
Hamilton .....	75	360	61	75	360	61	56	359	0	149	250	117
Herkimer .....	3171	1971	654	3163	1916	714	3140	2007	612	5074	1650	1230
Jefferson .....	5757	4192	371	5748	4494	375	5848	4536	334	8249	3496	1058
Kings .....	4525	12451	4615	4553	12755	4630	4134	12717	4288	7846	14174	8647
Lewis .....	1833	1493	81	1839	1484	98	1836	1475	75	3124	1114	418
Livingston .....	2341	1619	1200	2341	1652	1200	2265	1702	1205	3597	1652	1979
Madison .....	3965	2022	457	3984	2028	450	4053	1993	429	6312	1471	865
Monroe .....	4927	4520	1531	4942	4540	1507	4909	4541	1474	7584	4083	3070
Montgomery .....	2224	1562	1108	2195	1549	1151	2186	1569	1106	2676	1485	1713
New York .....	13415	37815	8440	13765	37797	8433	13547	37322	8603	17771	41913	19922
Niagara .....	2389	1852	1395	2046	1824	1389	2009	1787	1333	3946	1864	1985
Oneida .....	7572	6856	463	7581	6661	492	7518	6783	396	11172	6386	1601
Onondaga .....	6205	5203	798	6237	5089	807	6228	5030	781	10071	4227	1724
Ontario .....	2871	1672	1277	2875	1653	1285	2804	1646	1285	4551	1642	2189
Orange .....	2917	3603	1025	2894	2571	1015	2870	2594	957	4274	3913	2172
Orleans .....	2200	1084	1040	2201	1289	931	2226	1013	1022	3088	1052	1412
Oswego .....	5205	4070	603	5299	4028	624	5285	4053	633	8246	3583	1175
Otsego .....	4523	4535	218	4522	4432	217	4473	4518	82	6373	3505	1229
Putnam .....	553	1069	129	590	1065	131	437	1116	167	903	1096	479
Queens .....	836	2700	1269	833	2715	1270	773	2855	1200	1886	2394	2621
Rensselaer .....	3016	4772	3263	3039	4763	3240	2913	4750	3251	5153	4415	4548
Richmond .....	452	1335	533	454	1331	533	433	1306	473	736	1550	946
Rockland .....	326	1156	606	326	1156	590	330	1120	577	638	1526	937
Saratoga .....	3064	2787	1890	2058	2774	1895	2959	2819	1862	4524	2146	2581
Schenectady .....	1312	983	789	1322	984	788	1316	1017	753	1714	787	1213
Schoharie .....	1670	2871	740	1671	2867	742	1573	2881	788	2376	2837	1630
Schuyler .....	1725	1179	289	1725	1190	298	1682	1205	285	2542	981	461
Seneca .....	1369	1489	969	1370	1475	973	1387	1461	955	2163	1625	1265
Steuben .....	3914	3187	1088	3917	3184	1093	3909	3080	965	7270	3217	2034
St. Lawrence .....	5707	2203	117	5704	2201	112	5663	2256	63	9993	1950	1332
Suffolk .....	1151	1805	665	1151	1803	665	1141	1785	705	2393	2045	1980
Sullivan .....	725	1434	1511	727	1432	1516	687	1439	1522	1590	1583	2037
Tioga .....	2230	2012	125	2230	2012	125	2258	2055	103	3351	2154	435
Tompkins .....	2865	1570	867	2835	1565	869	2852	1577	811	4019	1430	1470
Ulster .....	1666	4192	2734	1670	4189	2735	1700	4159	2672	2932	4030	4703
Warren .....	1333	1119	650	1333	1117	651	1213	1180	580	2202	1066	735
Washington .....	3463	1735	1100	3455	1683	1168	3414	1739	1096	5174	1632	1548
Wayne .....	3718	2230	1044	3725	2216	1052	3699	2210	1047	5776	1999	1448
Westchester .....	2372	4536	1718	2385	4516	1724	2163	4536	1775	4450	4600	3641
Wyoming .....	2123	1354	271	2133	1360	255	2440	1369	234	4066	1911	571
Yates .....	1795	932	163	1797	925	165	1784	920	165	2094	915	351

Total ..... 177425 195482 66882 ..... 178938 195138 67030 ..... 175325 195016 64290 ..... 276004 195873 124604  
 Tucker over Clapp, 18,057; Church over Denniston, 17,100; Denio over Jenkins, 20,691; Fremont over Buchanan, 50,126.

## VOTE ON OTHER STATE OFFICERS.—1857.

Canal Commissioner.....Ariel S. Thurston, 177,888; John M. Jaycox,.....194,953; Goldsmith Denniston, 66,323  
 Engineer & Surveyor.....George Geddes,.....178,152; V. Rens. Richmond, 195,284; Roswell Graves,.....65,553  
 State Treasurer.....J. T. Hogeboom,.....178,194; I. V. Vanderpoel,.....195,153; Lyman Odell,.....66,737  
 Attorney General.....Wm. Curtis Noyes, 178,335; Lyman Tremaine,.....195,185; Henry H. Ross,.....66,519  
 Prison Inspector.....Thos. Kirkpatrick, 177,718; William C. Rhodes, 195,167; John M. Stevens,.....66,862

LEGISLATURE. } SENATE.....Republicans, 15; Democrats, 14; Americans, 2; Ind. Rep., 1.  
 } ASSEMBLY.....Republicans, 61; Democrats, 58; Americans, 9.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT were elected this year (1857) as follows: *First District*—DANIEL P. INGRAHAM for the long term (8 years), and JOSIAH SUTHERLAND for the short term (4 years). *Second District*—JOHN W. BROWN, long term, and JOHN A. LOTT, short term; all Democrats. *Third District*—HENRY HOGEBOOM, long term, and WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, short term. *Fourth Dist.*—PLATT POTTER; *Fifth Dist.*—JOSEPH MULLIN; *Sixth Dist.*—WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL; *Seventh Dist.*—THOMAS A. JOHNSON; *Eighth Dist.*—NOAH DAVIS, Jr., long term, and MARTIN GROVER, short term; all Republicans.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1857.		PRESIDENT, 1856.	
	Rep. Dem. Am.	Willm't. Pack'r. Haz'l'h't.	Rep. Dem. Am.	Fill. Buch'n.
Adams.....	1900	2363	58...	1120 2637 1249
Allegheny.....	7657	6610	856...	13671 9062 1483
Armstrong.....	2106	2409	111...	2963 2680 188
Beaver.....	1999	1557	20...	2658 1905 236
Bedford.....	1568	2338	398...	306 2458 1936
Berks.....	2750	8722	874...	1037 11272 3586
Blair.....	1450	1819	569...	445 2069 2450
Bradford.....	5642	2032	6...	6938 2314 101
Bucks.....	4801	5747	101...	5048 6517 761
Butler.....	2831	2361	53...	3401 2648 67
Cambria.....	1042	2379	165...	804 2987 968
Carboun.....	672	1557	153...	692 1866 465
Centre.....	2145	2663	35...	390 2895 1952
Chester.....	5269	5388	42...	5308 6333 1448
Clarion.....	927	2132	23...	788 2760 950
Clearfield.....	725	1459	235...	718 1978 604
Clinton.....	1083	1464	18...	618 1485 682
Columbia.....	1144	2410	30...	1239 2889 219
Crawford.....	3514	2576	0...	5360 3391 45
Cumberland.....	2466	3073	58...	1472 3427 1579
Dauphin.....	2656	3109	600...	1615 3094 2439
Delaware.....	1614	1598	609...	1590 2005 1010
Elk.....	276	502	3...	275 575 52
Erie.....	3306	1995	143...	5156 2584 289
Fayette.....	2920	3104	80...	2089 3554 1174
Forrest.....	79	65	0...	New County
Franklin.....	3058	3186	91...	2446 3469 1233
Fulton.....	570	817	9...	142 970 566
Greene.....	1000	2034	8...	1321 2747 285
Huntingdon.....	1678	1749	248...	926 2164 1645
Indiana.....	2650	1437	0...	3612 1762 263
Jefferson.....	1125	1268	54...	1063 1463 615
Juniata.....	1035	1108	20...	489 1365 747
Lancaster.....	7690	6486	1236...	6608 8731 4592
Lawrence.....	1992	993	50...	3065 1220 96
Lebanon.....	2664	1980	182...	2414 2511 437
Lehigh.....	2937	3805	9...	3237 4426 122
Luzerne.....	536	5263	214...	4850 6791 858
Lycoming.....	1684	2824	347...	934 3324 1770
McKeau.....	565	496	7...	812 526 47
Mercer.....	2923	2539	49...	3656 2699 118
Mifflin.....	1217	1532	104...	216 1491 1050
Monroe.....	504	2254	5...	560 2275 69
Montgomery.....	2603	5448	1386...	2845 7134 2265
Montour.....	568	1080	71...	606 1271 149
Northampton.....	1111	4067	1010...	1168 5260 1838
N'umberland.....	974	2821	490...	566 3059 1340
Perry.....	1564	1965	161...	521 2135 1407
Philadelphia.....	10001	27749	14335...	7993 38222 24084
Pike.....	190	758	13...	270 862 15
Potter.....	957	495	4...	1264 667 6
Schuylkill.....	3079	5980	581...	2188 7035 2682
Somerset.....	2277	1741	5...	1458 1763 1405
Snyder.....	989	999	81...	443 1255 1064
Susquehanna.....	3224	2419	8...	3861 2548 51
Sullivan.....	265	494	0...	309 538 48
Tioga.....	3284	1193	0...	4541 1386 27
Union.....	1275	971	162...	1429 1092 186
Venango.....	1790	1900	2...	2041 2157 72
Warren.....	1369	899	9...	2091 1231 49
Washington.....	3614	3752	142...	4237 4288 265
Wayne.....	1691	1992	50...	2259 2331 113
Westmorel'd.....	3448	4261	24...	4091 5172 299
Wyoming.....	995	1226	12...	1138 1171 74
York.....	1778	5314	1332...	511 6876 4301

Total ...146136 188887 28132... 147963 230772 82202

Packer over Willmot, 42751; over all, 14619; Buchanan over Fremont, 82809; over all, 607.

## CANAL COMMISSIONER, 1857.

Republicans.	Democrats.	Americans.
Millward, 143,898;	Strickland, 186,906;	Linderman, 26,631.

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1857.

Lewis, 142,626;	Thompson, 187,023;	Broom, 27,240.
Veech, 142,377;	Strong, 186,823;	Brady, 26,959.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Repub'ans.12; Democrats.21.  
HOUSE..Repub'aus.30; Democrats.68; Inde'dent.2

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Four amendments to the Constitution of the State were voted upon at this election, all of which were adopted by very large majorities. The first prohibits the Legislature from contracting any debt beyond \$750,000, except to repel invasion or suppress Insurrection; and also prohibits the lending of the State's credit to any individual or corporation. The second prohibits the Legislature from dividing counties without the assent of the voters of such counties. The third provides for the apportionment of representatives throughout the State, and the division of the city of Philadelphia into Senatorial and Representative districts. The fourth gives power to the Legislature to annul charters of incorporation when deemed injurious to citizens' rights.

## MARYLAND.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		GOV., 1857.		PRES. '56.	
	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.
I. Towns'd. Stewart, Hicks, Grooms, Fill. Buch.						
Caroline.....	729	739...	757	711...	638	743
Dorchester.....	1127	1117...	1903	949...	1292	979
Qu'n Anne's.....	837	855...	839	855...	904	741
Somerset.....	1414	1364...	1481	1307...	1593	1321
Talbot.....	700	953...	727	914...	749	910
Worcester.....	1356	1311...	1281	1421...	1224	1423
Total.....	6163	6339...	6388	6157...	6400	6122
Stewart's Maj., 176; Hicks' do., 231; Fill. do., 278.						
II. Ricard, McHenry, Hicks, Grooms, Fill. Buch.						
Balt.Co.(part) 1646	1661...	3062	3106...	3504	3155	
Carroll.....	2416	2167...	2315	2249...	2346	2099
Cecil.....	1874	1861...	1865	1956...	1884	1845
Harford.....	1894	1523...	1945	1537...	2074	1405
Kent.....	871	723...	794	709...	833	550
Total.....	8701	7935...	9981	9557...	10641	9054
Ricard's maj., 766; Hicks' do., 424; Fill. do., 1587.						
III. Harris, Wythe, Hicks, Grooms, Fill. Buch.						
Balt.Cy.(part) 7306	4075...	17850	8211...	16900	9882	
Balt.Co. do. 1455	1380...	In First District.				
Total.....	8761	5455...	17850	8211...	16900	9882
Harris' maj., 3306; Hicks' do., 9639; Fill. do. 7018.						
IV. Davis, Brooks, Hicks, Grooms, Fill. Buch.						
Balt.Cy.(part) 10515	3979...	In First District.				
Davis' majority, 6536.						
V. Hoffman, Kunkel, Hicks, Grooms, Fill. Buch.						
Alleghany ..	1833	2236...	1774	2299...	1938	2248
Frederick.....	3625	3448...	3634	3451...	3724	3304
Washington. 2750	2692...	2735	2708...	2717	2670	
Total.....	8208	8376...	8143	8458...	8379	8222
Kunkel's maj., 168; Grooms's do., 315; Fillmore's do., 157.						
VI. Blackstone, Bowie, Hicks, Grooms, Fill. Buch.						
Anne Ar'ndel 1015	1041...	1000	1053...	1043	927	
Calvert.....	25	419	401...	401	356	
Charles.....	415	750...	426	764...	461	753
Howard.....	799	732...	807	729...	899	633
Montgomery 1115	1201...	1128	1224...	1208	1126	
Pr. George's 677	1046...	705	1040...	881	983	
St. Mary's... 407	965...	294	1068...	247	1052	
Total.....	4453	5735...	4779	6299...	5140	5835
Bowie's maj., 1282; Grooms's do., 1520; Buch. do., 695.						
Total vote of the State ... 47141 38682... 47460 39115						
Maj. for Hicks, 8459; do for Fillmore, 8345.						
The balance of the American State ticket was elected by about Hicks's majority.						

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Americans, 15; Democrats, 7.  
HOUSE.....Americans, 44; Democrats, 29.



## VIRGINIA.

CONG., 1857. PRES. '56.

District. Am. Dem. Am. Dem.

I. Critcher, Garnett, Fill. Bch.

Accomac.....	830	821
Elizabeth C'y ..	184	199
Essex.....	328	298
Gloucester.....	268	382
James City.....	122	57
King and Q'n ..	168	438
Lancaster.....	150	169
Matthews.....	186	270
Middlesex.....	128	249
New Kent.....	169	193
Northampton ..	335	256
North'herl'd ..	249	340
Richmond Co. ....	291	225
Warwick.....	51	18
Westmorel'd ..	439	131
Williamsburg ..	56	57
York.....	194	114

Total ..... 4158 4200  
 Maj. for Garnett, 1112; do. for Buchanan, 42.

II. Millson, Dem. Fill. Bch.

No opposition. 3741 5117

Maj. for Buchanan, 1376.

III. Crane, Caskie, Fill. Bch.

Caroline.....	203	612	414	517
Chesterfield ..	98	530	350	845
Goodland.....	81	283	198	377
Hanover.....	361	755	315	615
Henrico.....	613	702	755	709
King Will'm 124	375	73	274	
Louisa.....	193	408	247	632
Rich'd C'y.....	1168	1483	1753	1474

Total ..... 2231 5148 4105 5443  
 Maj. for Caskie, 2217; do. for Buchanan, 1338.

IV. Collier, Goode, Fill. Bch.

Amelia.....	27	143	150	276
Brunswick.....	45	320	131	566
Charlotte.....	235	428	247	403
Comberland ..	24	157	184	274
Dinwiddie.....	163	349	140	351
Lunenburg.....	43	340	117	486
Mecklenburg ..	41	746	271	867
Notoway.....	56	139	140	203
Petersburg.....	410	484	672	836
Powhatan.....	13	152	92	244
Prince Edw'd ..	75	321	214	429

Total ..... 1132 3579 2353 4935  
 Maj. for Goode, 2447; do. for Buchanan, 2637.

V. Bocoock, Dem. Fill. Bch.

No opposition. 4248 6117

Maj. for Buchanan, 1869.

VI. Powell, Dem. Fill. Bch.

No opposition. 3741 5202

Maj. for Buchanan, 1461.

VII. Snowden, Smith, Fill. Bch.

Alexandria.....	864	425	946	677
Culpepper.....	360	514	430	512
Fairfax.....	529	747	630	727
Fauquier.....	784	989	884	1081
King George ..	127	227	127	246
Orange.....	163	402	287	437
Pr'ce Will'm 221	676	233	709	
Rappahan'k ..	533	413	351	492
Spotts'lvania ..	258	400	448	622
Stafford.....	102	539	262	539

Total ..... 3941 5332 4618 6002  
 Maj. for Smith, 1391; do. for Buchanan, 1284.

VIII. Lucas, Falkner, Fill. Bch.

Berkeley.....	694	961	846	997
Clarke.....	218	387	225	404
Frederick.....	621	1132	898	1351
Hampshire.....	577	865	747	1168
Jefferson.....	727	837	845	946

Lowdown.....	1271	706	1979	858
Morgan.....	187	253	329	319
Page.....	42	955	57	1034
Warren.....	179	425	145	568
Total.....	4516	6631	6671	7645

Maj. for Faulkner, 2115; do. for Buchanan, 1574.

IX. Leicher, Dem. Fill. Bch.

No opposition. 5306 9569

Maj. for Buchanan, 4203.

X. Dunn'gton, Clemens, Fill. Bch.

Brooke.....	282	303	261	451
Hancock.....	194	214	190	320
Marion.....	253	857	470	1632
Marshall.....	242	825	981	931
Monongalia.....	105	844	609	1447
Ohio.....	1113	1464	1632	1632
Pleasant.....	3	267	178	303
Preston.....	220	816	719	1232
Taylor.....	440	507	432	616
Tyler.....	17	564	329	556
Wetzel.....	1	644	80	704

Total ..... 2821 7074 5713 9824  
 Maj. for Clemens, 4253; do. for Buchanan, 4111.

XI. Carlisle, Jenkins, Fill. Bch.

Barbour..... 395 765 325 938

Braxton..... 535 181 494 269

Cabell..... 335 550 326 598

Calhoun..... 69 268 27 116

Coddridge..... 108 269 178 441

Gilmer..... 155 233 127 267

Harrison..... 736 588 840 1224

Jackson..... 416 514 483 605

Kanawha..... 691 367 1149 658

Lewis..... 344 662 299 712

Mason..... 532 388 703 561

Putnam..... 351 348 391 396

Randolph..... 224 427 218 441

and Tucker..... 16 137

Ritchie..... 219 314 277 506

Roane..... 251 203 255 212

Upshur..... 300 461 235 534

Wirt..... 174 247 191 322

Wood..... 778 693 753 875

Total ..... 6653 7758 7427 9800

Maj. for Jenkins, 1105; do. for Buchanan, 2773.

XII. Edmondson, Dem. Fill. Bch.

No opposition. 5188 7999

Maj. for Buchanan, 2811.

XIII. Martin, Hopkins, Fill. Bch.

Carroll..... 308 482 260 687

Grayson..... 463 336 266 562

Lee..... 842 369 388 916

Pulaski..... 31 231 200 331

Russell..... 639 534 388 755

Scott..... 744 487 406 810

Smythe..... 423 499 332 572

Tazewell..... 456 783 119 1149

Washington..... 474 922 644 1115

Wise..... 282 172 42 18

Wythe..... 587 503 531 887

Total ..... 5249 5318 3576 7793

Maj. for Hopkins, 69; do. for Buchanan, 4217.

Total vote of the State. Fillmore, 60310; Buchanan, 89706. Maj. for Buchanan, 29396.

THE LEGISLATURE is very decidedly Democratic.

Currituck.....	167	611	128	558
Gates.....	286	267	305	268
Halifax.....	536	729	509	683
Hartford.....	457	275	375	901
Martin.....	534	718	311	725
Northampton ..	490	672	466	621
Pasquotank.....	532	356	522	559
Perquimans.....	372	2-2	346	254
Trentell.....	289	145	277	92
Washington.....	385	298	364	235

Total ..... 5255 5293 4810 4934  
 Maj. for Shaw, 28; do. for Buchanan, 124.

II. Scattling, Ruffin, Fill. Bch.

Beaufort..... 0 277 796 525

Carteret..... 18 277 389 483

Craven..... 76 405 475 585

Edgecomb..... 16 1306 151 1581

Greene..... 47 387 218 757

Hyde..... 55 343 298 248

Jones..... 83 209 157 211

Lenoir..... 109 456 264 424

Onslow..... 15 600 145 683

Pitt..... 192 631 570 732

Wayne..... 0 1097 208 1170

Wilson..... No return. New Co.

Total ..... 616 6040 3771 7007

Maj. for Ruffin, 5424; do. for Buchanan, 3236.

III. Scattling, Winslow, Fill. Bch.

1187 6338 3548 7032

Maj. for Winslow, 4251; do. for Buchanan, 3184.

IV. Scattling, Branch, Fill. Bch.

1102 7375 3305 7101

Maj. for Branch, 6273; do. for Buchanan, 3766.

V. Gilmer, Williams, Fill. Bch.

Alamance..... 495 796 452 717

Caswell..... 155 694 212 917

Chatham..... 1012 1022 787 961

Guilford..... 1563 460 1515 413

Montgomery..... 613 204 546 108

Moore..... 510 474 489 440

Person..... 277 560 279 543

Randolph..... 1067 635 1025 336

Total ..... 5692 4845 5505 4235

Maj. for Gilmer, 847; do. for Fillmore, 1070.

VI. Parryear, Scales, Fill. Bch.

Alexander..... 401 417 322 314

Ashe..... 771 892 617 531

Davidson..... 1037 767 964 634

Davie..... 548 398 477 279

Forsyth..... 577 1042 772 1043

Iredell..... 1109 308 1241 302

Rockingham..... 382 1401 359 1401

Stokes..... 453 768 331 658

Surry..... 530 933 262 706

Yadkin..... 842 668 694 483

Total ..... 6050 7679 6129 5951

Maj. for Scales, 729; do. for Fillmore, 188.

VII. Scattling, Craige, Fill. Bch.

529 6294 4210 5809

Maj. for Craige, 5855; do. for Buchanan, 1569.

VIII. Scattling, Cl'gm'n, Fill. Bch.

3759 8673 5465 6177

Maj. for Clingman, 4914; do. for Buchanan, 709.

At this election the question of amending the Constitution so as to abolish the property qualification for voters was submitted to a direct vote of the people and approved.

THE LEGISLATURE is decidedly Democratic.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

CONG., 1857. PRES. '56.

District. Am. Dem. Am. Dem.

I. Smith, Shaw, Fill. Bch.

Bertie..... 575 479 511 453

Camden..... 512 106 474 89

Chowan..... 210 265 212 235

Total ..... 5249 5318 3576 7793

Maj. for Hopkins, 69; do. for Buchanan, 4217.

Total vote of the State. Fillmore, 60310; Buchanan, 89706. Maj. for Buchanan, 29396.

THE LEGISLATURE is very decidedly Democratic.

## MISSOURI.

Gov., '57.	Pres., '56	Ind.	Dem.	Am. Dem.
Counties.	Rollins.	Stewart.	Fill.	Buch.
Adair.....	189	412.	283	410
Andrew.....	627	553.	428	889
Atchison.....	125	170.	132	345
Andrain.....	467	392.	565	521
Barry.....	264	332.	148	488
Barton.....	85	67.	53	64
Bates.....	239	383.	255	400
Benton.....	315	310.	159	467
Bollinger.....	219	163.	199	143
Boona.....	1399	875.	1329	958
Buchanan.....	558	981.	768	1036
Burlar.....	49	112.	34	143
Caldwell.....	226	217.	257	295
Callaway.....	1003	808.	1095	805
Camden.....	174	177.	210	269
C. Girardeau	496	408.	664	898
Carroll.....	364	599.	399	659
Cass.....	592	494.	596	561
Cedar.....	210	380.	163	391
Chariton.....	443	666.	440	559
Clarke.....	577	524.	721	587
Clay.....	643	585.	756	617
Clinton.....	373	375.	406	397
Coia.....	382	667.	259	552
Cooper.....	862	585.	778	787
Crawford.....	390	372.	460	434
Dada.....	323	498.	333	418
Dallas.....	247	172.	132	454
Daviess.....	317	557.	380	572
De Kalb.....	91	274.	172	336
Dent.....	24	342.	77	396
Drunklin.....	182	143.	101	147
Franklin.....	576	504.	531	846
Gasconade.....	262	120.	220	403
Gentry.....	368	477.	396	757
Green.....	1157	748.	1003	1029
Grundy.....	440	318.	350	335
Harrison.....	333	321.	318	495
Henry.....	444	291.	402	369
Hickory.....	166	175.	103	333
Holt.....	200	219.	240	409
Howard.....	757	902.	798	867
Howell.....	36	54.	[New Co.]	
Iron.....	90	75.	[New Co.]	
Jackson.....	746	910.	894	1168
Jasper.....	491	305.	294	398
Jefferson.....	465	345.	503	387
Johnson.....	876	497.	644	540
Knox.....	303	408.	391	471
Laclede.....	217	200.	225	321
Lafayette.....	1090	486.	1293	654
Lawrence.....	555	467.	358	674
Lewis.....	523	667.	642	761
Lincoln.....	586	898.	572	846
Linn.....	393	417.	383	400
Livingston.....	384	611.	430	501
McDonald.....	118	309.	61	299
Macon.....	536	935.	435	954
Madison.....	147	174.	355	418
Marion.....	52	250.	67	246
Marion.....	1107	616.	1321	727
Mercer.....	551	539.	417	450
Miller.....	177	338.	108	224
Mississippi.....	210	175.	317	365
Moniteau.....	494	375.	387	427
Monroe.....	921	731.	1012	762
Montgomery.....	532	342.	603	365
Morgan.....	249	347.	227	403
New Madrid.....	147	129.	295	234
Newton.....	406	621.	236	528
Nodaway.....	105	378.	183	438
Oregon.....	16	157.	37	324
Osage.....	313	312.	219	412
Ozark.....	101	139.	61	149
Pemiscott.....	111	178.	111	119
Perry.....	145	263.	207	350
Pettis.....	464	254.	432	319
Pika.....	1102	1105.	1131	1113
Platte.....	947	884.	1040	1263

Polk.....	523	524.	412	662
Pulaski.....	98	138.	68	268
Putnam.....	228	472.	257	488
Ralls.....	563	364.	534	369
Randolph.....	772	729.	606	595
Ray.....	862	681.	744	874
Reynolds.....	21	67.	82	114
Ripley.....	35	268.	41	306
St. Charles.....	574	396.	583	772
St. Clair.....	186	224.	210	347
St. Francois.....	133	268.	401	541
St. Genevieve.....	117	172.	308	356
St. Louis.....	6676	4893.	6834	5530
Salina.....	763	520.	553	699
Schuylar.....	170	391.	287	472
Scotland.....	261	465.	352	632
Scott.....	272	171.	345	222
Shannon.....	—	29.	14	40
Shelby.....	435	402.	432	373
Stoddard.....	144	304.	151	315
Stone.....	161	48.	3	137
Sullivan.....	205	483.	260	552
Taney.....	95	280.	34	388
Texas.....	87	329.	91	479
Vernon.....	174	234.	172	302
Warren.....	302	301.	378	369
Washington.....	381	415.	487	578
Wayne.....	68	226.	100	287
Webster.....	355	289.	189	468
Wright.....	76	243.	64	267

Total.....47641 47975 48496 57959

Majority for Stewart, 334; do. for Buchanan, 9463.

This was a special Election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of TRUSTEN POLK, who surrendered the Executive chair for a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Rollins ran as an Independent Candidate, and was supported by the Americans and also by the Emancipationists, a growing party in Missouri. The friends of Mr. Rollins contended, with much plausibility, at least, that their candidate had received a majority of the votes cast for Governor; but that he had been counted out by the fraudulent admission, on the part of the State canvassers, of "amended returns," specially prepared for the occasion.

## JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The vote for Judges of the Supreme Court resulted as follows:

Scott*.....	46714;	Ryland.....	31674
Napton*.....	38805;	Gar'nhire.....	17765
Richardson*.....	35397;	Adams.....	16714
Wright.....	12251		
Noel.....	10097		
Hovey.....	5434		

Messrs. Scott, Napton, and Richardson, the successful candidates, were supported quite generally by the friends of Mr. Rollins; though party lines were not strictly drawn in the contest for Judges.

\* Elected.

## MISSISSIPPI.

The election in this State was for Governor, State Officers, Congressmen, and Members of the Legislature, but was so decidedly a one-sided affair, that it is hardly worth our while to give the returns in detail. The aggregate returns were as follows:

## FOR GOVERNOR.

Americans. Democrats.  
Yergar.... 14345; McWilliam.. 28376  
Majority for McWilliam, 14031.

## FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ross..... 13429; Dillworth.. 27371  
Maj. for Dillworth, 13942.

## FOR AUDITOR.

Courts..... 13303; McAfee.. 27421  
Maj. for McAfee, 14118.

## FOR TREASURER.

Bibb..... 13549; Hussy.... 27293  
Maj. for Hussy, 13744.

## FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Watson..... 13237; Wharton.. 27116  
Maj. for Wharton, 13879.

CONG., 1857. PRES. '56.

District.  
I. Am. Dem. Am. Dem.  
Alcorn. Lamar. Fill. Buch.  
2738 4818. 5164 7808  
Majority for Lamar, 2080; do. for Buchanan, 2644.

II. Clarke, Davis Fill. Buch.  
2625 4939. 4520 6716  
Majority for Davis, 2314; do. for Buchanan, 2196.

III. No cand. Barkdale. Fill. Buch.  
5536.. 4825 8363  
Majority for Buchanan, 3538.

IV. Lske, Sing'n. Fill. Buch.  
5130 6279. 5553 6112  
Maj. for Singleton, 1149; do. for Buchanan, 259.

V. No cand. Quitman. Fill. Buch.  
5480.. 3829 6457  
Majority for Buchanan, 2625.

THE LEGISLATURE is very strongly Democratic.

## INDIANA.

Special Elections were held in the 1st and Xth Congressional Districts of this State, to fill vacancies caused by the death of Messrs. Lockhart and Brenton, resulting in the choice of William J. Niblack, Dem., in the 1st, and Charles Case, Rep., in the Xth.

## NEBRASKA.

## CONGRESS, 1857.

Counties. Rep. Dem. Dem.  
Thayer Ferg'n Chap'n R'nkin.

Pawnee...	1	29	20	57
Richardson...	7	90	83	61
Nemaha.....	19	50	213	166
Johnson.....	0	47	20	3
Otoe.....	45	530	101	180
Cass & Lane's	412	72	79	53
Gage.....	0	2	27	0
Clay.....	0	12	0	0
Sarpy.....	28	279	70	130
Douglas.....	434	371	447	272
Dodge.....	101	122	73	59
Burt.....	61	1	27	114
Washington	239	49	67	14
Dakotah.....	2	0	286	186
Leanqui Co't	0	0	56	0
Cedar.....	37	0	33	11

Total.... 1386 1654 1607 1306  
Plurality for Ferguson, 47.

Mr. Chapman contests the seat on the ground of alleged fraudulent voting in Washington and other counties.



## GEORGIA.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		Gov., 1857.		PRES. '56.	
I.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.
	Bartow.	Seward.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Appling .....	133	257...	143	278...	96	258
Berrien .....	192	288...	207	283...	79	229
Bryan .....	140	133...	138	153...	94	133
Bulloch .....	37	372...	27	485...	34	460
Camden .....	35	144...	35	186...	28	186
Chatham .....	1002	912...	894	1093...	971	1445
Charlton .....	40	145...	37	163...	38	129
Clinch .....	220	236...	221	234...	137	171
Coffee .....	154	156...	154	167...	16	167
Colquitt .....	67	128...	76	127...	75	106
Effingham .....	232	168...	224	184...	189	191
Emanuel .....	326	370...	331	408...	259	273
Glynn .....	90	157...	85	166...	91	119
Irwil .....	53	283...	70	213...	30	155
Laurens .....	478	86...	519	60...	405	70
Liberty .....	170	95...	149	229...	133	191
Lowndes .....	383	405...	413	456...	292	443
McIntosh .....	88	108...	65	162...	49	155
Montgomery .....	338	46...	342	48...	201	26
Tatnall .....	224	227...	229	247...	185	191
Telfair .....	157	147...	174	144...	121	110
Thomas .....	395	495...	457	489...	333	463
Ware .....	85	283...	84	280...	6	123
Wayne .....	49	163...	47	191...	39	131
Total .....	503	5570	5122	6495	3903	5757
Gaulden, Ind. Dem., received 508 votes for Cong.						
Seward over Bartow, 777; maj. for Brown, 1374;						
do. for Buchanan, 1854.						
II.	Elam.	Crawford.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Baker .....	163	555...	214	529...	175	453
Calhoun .....	115	367...	162	288...	56	251
Chattahoochee .....	266	382...	290	369...	231	320
Clay .....	181	289...	228	275...	188	279
Decatur .....	453	490...	524	456...	454	396
Dooley .....	259	486...	280	486...	200	419
Dougherty .....	204	320...	244	325...	197	266
Early .....	64	247...	123	216...	119	299
Lee .....	234	265...	218	262...	229	250
Macon .....	405	275...	428	271...	385	294
Marion .....	491	521...	529	510...	495	474
Miller .....	32	152...	44	145...	20	153
Muscogee .....	756	774...	925	656...	933	710
Pulaski .....	217	474...	248	474...	240	417
Randolph .....	462	612...	521	578...	450	656
Stewart .....	554	615...	626	581...	598	558
Sumter .....	797	616...	832	613...	855	701
Terrell .....	341	256...	354	252...	313	253
Wehster .....	287	237...	303	225...	293	213
Worth .....	84	287...	116	252...	83	227
Total .....	6365	8220...	7239	7764...	6514	7569
Maj. for Crawford, 1855; do. for Brown, 525; do.						
for Buchanan, 1055.						
III.	Trippie.	Bailey.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Bibb .....	785	841...	846	868...	774	959
Butts .....	304	393...	336	389...	283	387
Crawford .....	315	354...	320	388...	228	378
Harris .....	708	581...	730	518...	753	528
Houston .....	526	538...	563	557...	576	604
Monroe .....	674	552...	697	560...	656	545
Pike .....	482	591...	498	597...	491	630
Spaulding .....	455	465...	481	478...	540	545
Talbot .....	607	472...	640	486...	547	442
Taylor .....	307	360...	327	381...	312	429
Upson .....	640	316...	652	318...	617	305
Total .....	5803	5423...	6090	5540...	5777	5712
Trippie's maj., 380; Hill's do. 550; Fillmore's do. 65.						
IV.	Tidwell.	Gartrell.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Campbell .....	506	638...	502	663...	448	754
Carroll .....	582	997...	627	1023...	455	1176
Cobb .....	603	1224...	746	1285...	764	1251
Coweta .....	634	839...	678	834...	584	682
De Kalb .....	434	636...	457	664...	453	665
Fayette .....	608	585...	537	678...	455	734
Flinton .....	784	1005...	793	1064...	911	832
Heard .....	412	457...	422	459...	418	516
Henry .....	736	612...	759	619...	759	599

Merriwether.....	686	684...	711	687...	648	703
Troup.....	945	331...	979	355...	1005	412
Total.....	6939	8908...	7211	831...	6900	8516
Maj. for Gartrell,		1069;	do. for	Brown, 112;	do.	
for Buchanan, 1616.						
V. *Hooper.						
Cass.....	819	802...	752	988...	741	1205
Catoosa.....	306	404...	425	419...	356	375
Chattooga.....	332	516...	425	498...	336	506
Cherokee.....	773	973...	768	1099...	506	1136
Dade.....	14	28...	218	239...	155	240
Fannin.....	118	573...	119	626...	152	54
Floyd.....	705	897...	770	892...	812	847
Gilmer.....	153	858...	242	906...	191	820
Gordon.....	456	670...	497	816...	505	890
Haralson.....	51	359...	69	309...	66	272
Murray.....	351	603...	313	629...	240	567
Paulding.....	290	662...	305	725...	191	776
Pickens.....	28	491...	228	593...	193	425
Polk.....	260	301...	424	275...	371	259
Walker.....	333	624...	511	674...	565	824
Whitfield.....	436	708...	476	777...	548	733
Total.....	5690	9669...	6552	10475...	6183	10445
Maj. for Wright,		3979;	do. for	Brown, 3923;	do.	
for Buchanan, 4263.						
VI. *Simmons.						
Clarke.....	423	473...	577	398...	603	487
Forsyth.....	506	750...	576	743...	453	798
Franklin.....	238	998...	205	1045...	183	972
Gwinnett.....	777	152...	817	867...	739	1022
Habersham.....	876	437...	290	1078...	256	685
Hall.....	512	732...	571	690...	451	606
Hart.....	207	571...	213	608...	152	610
Jackson.....	524	402...	529	712...	453	773
Lumpkin.....	330	915...	567	732...	468	736
Madison.....	231	432...	251	435...	215	415
Rabun.....	218	341...	62	501...	72	407
Towns.....	321	8...	21	317...	60	265
Union.....	373	326...	124	501...	261	454
Walton.....	515	614...	554	721...	430	684
Total.....	5956	7751...	5367	9339...	4841	9247
Maj. for Jackson,		1795;	do. for	Brown, 3972;	do.	
for Buchanan, 4406.						
VII.						
Hull, L. Stephens.						
Baldwin.....	381	345...	397	364...	266	300
Greene.....	571	274...	612	263...	576	283
Hancock.....	393	335...	464	308...	427	304
Jasper.....	410	390...	422	401...	582	418
Jones.....	278	367...	285	369...	135	305
Morgan.....	284	222...	381	237...	363	234
Newton.....	814	656...	854	685...	910	814
Putnam.....	310	340...	317	351...	294	353
Twiggs.....	282	359...	248	263...	173	287
Washington.....	647	630...	691	606...	699	564
Wilkinson.....	380	557...	407	694...	282	531
Total.....	4900	4525...	5073	4646...	4512	4428
Maj. for Joshua Hill,		275;	do.	for Benj. H. Hill,		
432; do. for Fillmore, 84.						
VIII.						
Miller, Stephens.						
Burke.....	258	623...	321	574...	183	490
Columbia.....	415	381...	435	372...	342	456
Elbert.....	314	573...	384	518...	354	524
Jefferson.....	331	406...	361	889...	376	333
Lincoln.....	200	219...	201	217...	212	219
Oglethorpe.....	355	495...	381	426...	394	451
Richtford.....	1029	789...	1085	892...	1143	890
Scriven.....	252	277...	263	270...	167	268
Taliaferro.....	122	200...	167	254...	109	238
Warren.....	288	671...	318	657...	250	689
Wilkes.....	471	427...	314	402...	279	422

## TENNESSEE.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		Gov., 1857.		PRES. '56.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
I. Taylor, Watkins Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Carter.....	783	172...	756	195...	728	228
Cocke.....	757	559...	762	583...	795	439
Greene.....	977	1721...	891	1856...	850	1862
Hancock.....	236	484...	212	497...	241	525
Hawkins.....	930	1064...	900	1136...	916	1144
Jefferson.....	1340	844...	1446	746...	1871	567
Johnson.....	430	155...	404	189...	469	178
Sevier.....	701	351...	761	307...	921	164
Sullivan.....	486	1201...	434	1292...	548	1477
Washington.....	826	1066...	745	1151...	828	1334

Total..... 7471 7647... 7361 7952... 7837 7908  
 Maj. for Watkins, 176; do. for Harris, 651; do. for Buchanan, 21.

II. Maynard, Wallace, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Anderson.....	691	550...	657	377...	649	348
Campbell.....	394	523...	365	555...	345	434
Clafhorne.....	639	706...	637	783...	543	735
Fentress.....	150	473...	133	477...	118	533
Grainger.....	1050	708...	1050	713...	1117	736
Knox.....	1936	812...	1951	862...	2551	838
Morgan.....	176	255...	164	269...	162	263
Overton.....	263	1354...	263	1356...	322	1505
Scott.....	206	179...	147	194...	156	224

Total..... 5565 5360... 5257 5587... 5963 5616  
 Maj. for Maynard, 205; do. for Harris, 330; do. for Fillmore, 347.

III. Heiskell, Smith, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Bledsoe.....	456	375...	437	391...	354	271
Blount.....	1073	657...	1074	664...	1246	623
Bradley.....	599	1055...	620	1061...	658	1078
Hamilton.....	959	890...	969	890...	1064	1051
Marion.....	567	399...	546	435...	523	444
Meigs.....	100	531...	94	554...	125	635
Monroe.....	815	928...	795	955...	867	1041
McMinn.....	864	999...	859	1020...	970	1059
Polk.....	289	663...	283	682...	402	798
Rhea.....	243	362...	242	371...	311	448
Roane.....	835	803...	844	818...	1028	829

Total..... 6800 7662... 6753 7831... 7548 8277  
 Maj. for Smith, 862; do. for Harris, 1078; do. for Buchanan, 729.

IV. Pickett, Savage, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Coffee.....	275	933...	293	943...	367	990
Cumberland.....	with White and Bledsoe				243	261
DeKalh.....	550	796...	588	811...	554	765
Grundy.....	33	456...	32	470...	23	425
Jackson.....	1224	1128...	1212	1221...	1261	1180
Macon.....	471	439...	482	454...	559	626
Smith.....	1473	713...	1487	767...	1536	729
Van Buren.....	85	200...	91	224...	103	265
Warren.....	311	1085...	327	1136...	411	1130
White.....	810	679...	812	740...	808	740

Total..... 5232 6435... 5324 6766... 5870 7041  
 Maj. for Savage, 1203; do. for Harris, 1442; do. for Buchanan, 1171.

V. Ready, Guild, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Cannon.....	456	835...	434	863...	423	809
Rutherford.....	1476	1423...	1476	1440...	1469	1368
Sumner.....	713	1643...	735	1780...	859	1894
Williamson.....	1447	735...	1455	756...	1646	775
Wilson.....	2059	1215...	2091	1217...	2186	1134

Total..... 6151 5851... 6191 6056... 6588 5980  
 Maj. for Ready, 500; do. for Hatton, 135; do. for Fillmore, 608.

VI. No cand. Jones, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Bedford.....	1514...	1512	1480...	1557	1378	
Franklin.....	1359...	264	1258...	331	1427	
Lincoln.....	2611...	410	2458...	431	2670	
Marshall.....	1256...	575	1224...	649	1278	
Maury.....	1776...	1228	1745...	1316	1823	

Total..... 8516... 3989 8165... 4284 8576  
 Maj. for Harris, 4176; do. for Buchanan, 4232.

VII. McElrath, Wright, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Benton.....	15	722...	371	639...	453	632
Decatur.....	95	536...	364	842...	463	495
Giles.....	396	1429...	1057	1407...	1236	1584
Hardin.....	280	908...	592	855...	748	905
Hickman.....	9	1046...	162	1002...	238	1086
Humphreys.....	56	700...	229	617...	280	695
Lawrence.....	189	832...	446	839...	514	876
Lewis.....	3	226...	24	221...	25	242
McNairy.....	403	1155...	863	1088...	969	1125
Perry.....	59	504...	305	498...	362	525
Wayne.....	160	562...	639	527...	714	553

Total..... 1665 8620... 5052 8496... 5992 8728  
 Maj. for Wright, 6955; do. for Harris, 3444; do. for Buchanan, 2736.

VIII. Zollicoffer, Quarles, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Cheatham.....	with Davidson and Robertson		423	465		
Davidson.....	2960	1989...	2932	2060...	3259	2074
Dickson.....	375	795...	362	815...	382	816
Montgomery.....	1145	1038...	1229	993...	1368	944
Robertson.....	1124	975...	1129	983...	1089	928
Stewart.....	434	783...	465	793...	606	895

Total..... 6088 5580... 6117 5614... 7127 6122  
 Maj. for Zollicoffer, 508; do. for Hatton, 473; do. for Fillmore, 1005.

IX. Etheridge, Atkins, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Carroll.....	1556	856...	1634	876...	1710	863
Dyer.....	647	558...	636	569...	666	599
Gibson.....	1755	1231...	1747	1242...	1832	1284
Henry.....	853	1759...	839	1785...	897	1827
Heuderson.....	1182	730...	1173	736...	1313	805
Lauderdale.....	396	384...	391	389...	395	411
Ohion.....	531	923...	479	963...	533	950
Tipton.....	410	646...	398	652...	424	663
Weakley.....	1044	1516...	965	1647...	1859	1628

Total..... 8474 8603... 8262 8859... 8629 9030  
 Maj. for Atkins, 129; do. for Harris, 597; do. for Buchanan, 401.

X. Stevens, Avery, Hatton, Harris. Fill. Buch.						
Fayette.....	1022	1902...	1007	1920...	1082	1080
Hardeman.....	624	1236...	594	1269...	691	1333
Haywood.....	819	944...	812	953...	842	920
Madison.....	1434	808...	1402	919...	1661	981
Shelby.....	1808	2016...	1806	2022...	2114	2044

Total..... 5707 6006... 5621 6183... 6290 6358  
 Maj. for Avery, 299; do. for Harris, 562; do. for Buchanan, 68.

Total vote of the State.. 59367 71539 66117 73636  
 Majority for Harris, 11672; do. for Buchanan, 7519.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Americans.. 7; Democrats.. 18.

HOUSE...Americans.. 33; Democrats.. 42.

## ALABAMA.

The election in this State for 1857, was a very one-sided affair. ANDREW B. MOORE, Democrat, was elected Governor without opposition. The Democrats elected the entire delegation to Congress, only one district, the 11th, being closely contested, as follows:

Counties.	Am.	Dem.
	Judge.	Dowdell.
Montgomery.....	1256	1106
Autauga.....	548	683
Tallapoosa.....	1394	1649
Chambers.....	949	1139
Macon.....	1316	1041
Russell.....	955	887

Total..... 6418 6505

Dowdell's majority, 87.

In the 1st. district, formerly represented by Percy Walker, Am., James A. Stallworth, Dem., was elected over McCaskill, Am., by 2720 maj. In the other districts, the Democratic candidates were elected without serious opposition.



## KENTUCKY.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		TREAS., 1857.		PRES. '56.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
I. Grimes, Barn'tt, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Ballard.....	218	653	256	552	323	655
Caldwell.....	237	582	270	510	463	607
Calloway.....	33	1028	99	934	206	1219
Crittenden.....	351	603	299	544	506	664
Fulton.....	93	259	113	249	310	469
Graves.....	125	897	188	781	475	1289
Hickman.....	75	440	130	390	244	631
Hopkins.....	320	1019	339	737	857	1133
Livingston.....	151	341	178	241	457	372
Lyon.....	166	382	166	328	253	390
Marshall.....	34	743	33	660	104	913
McCracken.....	373	425	379	381	660	505
Trigg.....	334	823	392	679	581	850
Union.....	345	794	382	727	653	925

Total..... 2945 8939... 3215 7713... 6122 10733  
 Majority for Burnett, 6044; do. for Garrard, 4498;  
 do. for Buchanan, 4611.

II. Johnson, Peyton, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Breck'ridge.....	854	657	790	440	1008	628
Butler.....	434	536	342	348	571	451
Christian.....	952	1033	820	625	1080	1098
Daviess.....	925	1044	984	1139	954	965
Grayson.....	433	758	336	609	477	651
Hancock.....	377	453	344	425	425	407
Henderson.....	777	792	747	755	865	767
McLean.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	404	476	
Mechlenburg.....	657	836	565	761	733	747
Ohio.....	764	1103	519	738	813	901

Total..... 6173 7212... 5447 5841... 7330 7091  
 Majority for Peyton, 1039; do. for Garrard, 394;  
 do. for Fillmore, 239.

III. Underw'd, Lewis, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Allen.....	423	635	345	540	537	713
Barren.....	1408	1459	1376	1386	1561	1232
Edmondson.....	200	403	81	321	161	421
Hart.....	400	804	334	761	509	816
Logan.....	1343	505	1220	439	1613	506
Monroe.....	572	724	521	671	551	661
Simpson.....	396	533	305	516	437	537
Todd.....	582	363	486	321	762	573
Warren.....	1035	730	975	596	1354	693

Total..... 6359 6156... 5643 5551... 7495 6154  
 Majority for Underwood, 293; do. for Jones, 92;  
 do. for Fillmore, 1341.

IV. Anderson, Talbott, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Adair.....	530	1063	371	895	455	1033
Boyle.....	718	333	598	359	676	362
Casey.....	700	464	634	439	601	415
Clinton.....	297	515	230	477	261	522
Cumberland.....	625	396	595	351	635	335
Greene.....	483	689	296	528	408	639
Lincoln.....	898	451	800	453	796	459
Pulaski.....	1083	1295	904	1221	956	1336
Russell.....	499	459	416	396	448	429
Taylor.....	347	651	268	564	317	672
Wayne.....	681	709	574	597	515	699

Total..... 6861 7025... 5716 6280... 6068 6901  
 Majority for Talbott, 164; do. for Garrard, 564;  
 do. for Buchanan, 833.

V. Young, Jewett, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Anderson.....	262	667	238	585	293	737
Bullitt.....	486	550	477	540	545	561
Hardin.....	1013	861	929	755	1226	932
Larue.....	496	505	412	402	546	489
Marion.....	422	1048	337	984	418	1164
Meade.....	537	371	497	335	714	402
Mercer.....	482	958	456	945	615	1121
Nelson.....	662	837	637	850	793	1041
Spencer.....	334	424	335	429	391	424
Washington.....	302	1096	303	961	441	1145

Total..... 4996 7377... 4621 6786... 5988 8016  
 Majority for Jewett, 2381; do. for Garrard, 2165;  
 do. for Buchanan, 2028.

VI. Moore, Elliott, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Breathitt.....	83	478	64	455	112	592
Clay.....	354	462	238	566	421	369
Essill.....	542	694	509	582	474	543
Floyd.....	94	835	76	796	85	930
Garrard.....	723	367	659	308	896	423
Harlan.....	341	209	272	327	331	264
Johnson.....	14	695	6	591	11	703
Knox.....	639	333	515	249	584	271
Laurel.....	439	370	283	469	403	325
Letcher.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	79	257	
Madison.....	1210	1108	1137	1049	1087	832
Owsley.....	349	424	314	421	335	401
Perry.....	127	257	96	276	173	235
Pike.....	47	610	51	559	161	795
Rock Castle.....	463	173	265	217	417	184
Whitley.....	525	444	380	337	572	328

Total... 5950 7470... 4864 7253... 6123 7427  
 Majority for Elliott, 1529; do. for Garrard, 2419;  
 do. for Buchanan, 1304.

VII. Marshall, Holt, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Henry.....	663	953	623	912	727	1050
Jefferson.....	3925	2828	3899	2754	4282	2972
Oldham.....	354	530	332	512	387	525
Shelby.....	1133	668	1070	653	1262	773

Total... 6085 4979... 5884 4831... 7358 6323  
 Majority for Marshall, 1106; do. for Jones, 1053;  
 do. for Fillmore, 2035.

VIII. Hanson, Clay, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Bourhon.....	996	618	553	586	957	601
Fayette.....	1338	949	1329	932	1404	1046
Franklin.....	740	776	740	743	883	794
Harrison.....	953	1151	913	1120	995	1095
Jessamine.....	522	621	457	583	614	553
Nicholas.....	741	924	737	877	666	799
Scott.....	644	1088	692	1059	674	1049
Woodford.....	605	450	578	425	672	420

Total... 6451 6577... 6200 6316... 6835 6227  
 Majority for Clay, 126; do. for Garrard, 116; do.  
 for Fillmore, 608.

IX. Cox, Mason, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Bath.....	683	1102	592	1013	642	1028
Carter.....	390	835	288	666	298	787
Clarke.....	916	400	869	405	946	418
Fleming.....	1001	813	934	719	919	848
Greenup.....	850	810	774	617	865	865
Lawrence.....	547	674	333	549	466	478
Lewis.....	606	625	508	510	586	631
Mason.....	1187	747	1100	680	1303	994
Montgomery.....	593	463	565	431	546	451
Morgan.....	451	1154	357	1050	289	1068
Powell.....	160	211	155	191	167	177
Rowan.....	150	274	117	267	106	237

Total... 7534 8148... 6642 7098... 7169 7982  
 Majority for Mason, 614; do. for Garrard, 456; do.  
 for Buchanan, 813.

X. Rankin, Stevenson, Jones, Garrard, Fill. Buch.						
Bracken.....	286	725	575	596	875	742
Boone.....	672	842	748	742	937	818
Campbell.....	442	1105	694	969	96	1219
Carroll.....	191	447	316	427	439	511
Gallatin.....	416	428	418	410	310	289
Grant.....	615	663	576	634	639	676
Kenton.....	411	1734	721	1460	1246	1643
Owen.....	437	1396	418	1367	554	1579
Pendleton.....	696	811	699	774	716	732
Trimble.....	19	599	187	492	275	599

Total... 4185 8748... 5262 7891... 6923 8788  
 Majority for Stevenson, 4563; do. for Garrard, 2629;  
 do. for Buchanan, 1860.

Total vote of the State... 53494 65590... 67416 74642  
 Majority for Garrard, 12,096; do. for Buch'n, 7226.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Americans, 20; Democrats, 18.  
 HOUSE.....Americans, 39; Democrats, 61.

## OHIO.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1857.			PRESIDENT, 1856.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Am.	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Adams.....	1267	1605	48....	1407	1790	278
Allen.....	1242	1472	53....	1415	1503	94
Ashtabula.....	1600	1913	10....	1912	2059	39
Athens.....	3805	1039	17....	5103	975	252
Athens.....	1723	1319	14....	2299	1350	154
Auglaize.....	560	1354	17....	912	164	88
Belmont.....	1572	2417	930....	1817	2340	1753
Brown.....	1533	2099	84....	1785	2700	423
Butler.....	1781	2357	85....	2301	3509	296
Carroll.....	1498	1221	6....	1750	1255	87
Cbampaign.....	1707	1476	160....	1935	1711	320
Clark.....	2136	1384	11....	2641	1539	168
Clermont.....	1952	2563	446....	2183	2741	781
Clinton.....	1846	1117	0....	2117	1170	240
Columbiana.....	2949	2334	41....	3516	2497	96
Coshocton.....	2017	2250	5....	2162	2281	56
Crawford.....	1457	2033	27....	1685	2154	32
Cuyahoga.....	5449	4482	11....	6360	4446	236
Darke.....	1901	2021	68....	2086	1983	209
Defiance.....	775	923	7....	821	895	38
Delaware.....	2007	1576	24....	2367	1649	230
Erie.....	1916	1429	17....	2253	1377	75
Fairfield.....	1231	2017	357....	1700	3233	711
Fayette.....	1028	735	167....	1209	890	373
Franklin.....	3108	3990	142....	3483	3791	574
Fulton.....	989	854	9....	1098	772	64
Gallia.....	604	1280	608....	1101	1341	1206
Geauga.....	2080	578	18....	2694	575	58
Greene.....	2597	1365	0....	3032	1465	214
Gunsey.....	1911	1793	65....	2392	1932	210
Hamilton.....	8824	11969	2196....	9345	13051	5680
Hancock.....	1611	1868	8....	1731	1944	37
Hardin.....	1042	911	60....	1091	882	82
Harrison.....	1691	1376	25....	2060	1473	110
Henry.....	538	707	21....	587	655	22
Highland.....	1641	2088	533....	1810	2140	894
Hocking.....	758	1305	19....	1022	1454	115
Holmes.....	1093	1861	1....	1295	2103	5
Huron.....	2553	1558	13....	3468	1709	54
Jackson.....	763	1135	120....	933	1383	416
Jackson.....	2123	1934	5....	2424	1991	259
Knox.....	2358	2223	82....	2735	2437	124
Lake.....	1947	545	0....	2371	625	39
Lawrence.....	637	1160	297....	743	1150	902
Licking.....	2855	3356	147....	3027	3371	417
Logan.....	1719	1297	37....	2093	1325	267
Lorain.....	3279	1438	0....	3694	1420	54
Lucas.....	1632	1661	233....	1639	1866	486
Madison.....	926	771	158....	997	656	475
Mahoning.....	1891	1825	2....	2323	1937	29
Marion.....	1335	1812	0....	1367	1275	4
Medina.....	2283	1532	0....	2635	1572	28
Meigs.....	1635	1417	117....	1998	1603	344
Mercer.....	533	983	0....	629	1159	114
Miami.....	2362	1730	23....	3171	1985	159
Monroe.....	626	1849	26....	1016	2812	413
Montgomery.....	3530	4112	0....	4038	4285	391
Morgan.....	1675	1296	9....	2125	1669	201
Morrow.....	1733	1539	54....	2031	1667	101
Muskingum.....	3018	3329	94....	3172	3391	1092
Noble.....	1228	1189	16....	1603	1337	154
Ottawa.....	375	457	3....	454	477	1
Paulding.....	414	213	10....	497	170	5
Perry.....	1454	1784	90....	1585	1847	492
Pickaway.....	1434	1976	208....	1724	2056	382
Pike.....	379	1019	160....	523	1175	375
Portage.....	2696	1956	0....	2983	2072	6
Preble.....	1931	1403	142....	2249	1561	273
Putnam.....	686	968	2....	790	1116	4
Richland.....	2477	2783	56....	2726	2909	53
Ross.....	2117	2404	239....	2436	2681	539
Sandusky.....	1315	1699	67....	1548	1599	45
Scioto.....	489	1338	904....	546	1664	1321
Seneca.....	2198	2459	25....	2565	2605	103
Shelby.....	1242	1387	65....	1356	1446	127
Stark.....	3101	3116	0....	3770	3633	29
Summit.....	2629	1531	19....	3185	1746	74
Trumbull.....	3311	1595	0....	4049	1920	18
Tuscarawas.....	2546	2577	0....	3007	2556	18
Union.....	1209	950	115....	1431	1055	263

Chase, Payne, V. Trump, Frem't, Buch, Fill'e.

Van Wert.....	770	819	0....	758	793	32
Vinton.....	756	1041	11....	932	1174	51
Warren.....	2473	1747	72....	2683	1776	344
Washington.....	2078	1960	85....	2783	2251	281
Wayne.....	2585	2886	16....	2904	2918	47
Williams.....	954	907	6....	1327	1022	49
Wood.....	1246	988	8....	1319	935	143
Wyandott.....	1136	1257	64....	1247	1278	108

Total .....160541 159060 10135...187497 170874 28121

Chase over Payne, 1481; Frem. over Buch., 16623.

## AGGREGATE VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

Lt. Governor, Welker*.....	Republicans.		Democrats.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Am.	Am.
Sec. State.....	159827	158826		
Treasurer.....	160638	158832		
Sup. Judge.....	160635	158756		
Pub. Works.....	160342	159103		
	144069	158087		

Average American vote on State ticket, 10486.

THE LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches.

The People voted on a number of amendments to the State Constitution which were defeated.

\*Elected.

## CALIFORNIA.

GOVERNOR, 1857. PRESIDENT, 1856.

Counties.	Rep.			Rep.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Am.	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Alameda.....	945	784	14....	723	729	213
Amador.....	492	1619	997....	667	1784	1557
Butte.....	1043	2341	853....	744	2501	1702
Calaveras.....	505	2603	688....	562	2615	1504
Colusi.....	31	321	178....	18	289	305
Contra Costa.....	270	532	73....	188	457	283
Del Norte.....	67	310	62....			
El Dorado.....	1337	3129	1633....	1391	4048	2958
Fresno.....	1	276	0....	1	218	123
Humboldt.....	178	366	0....	103	204	191
Klamath.....	22	485	60....	82	832	440
Los Angeles.....	82	1304	15....	521	721	135
Marin.....	168	444	2....	151	350	82
Mariposa.....	152	1217	441....	165	1254	772
Merced.....	9	257	19....	14	249	124
Monterey.....	91	509	20....	220	267	169
Napa.....	224	764	18....	157	444	341
Nevada.....	967	2956	1606....	1462	3500	2238
Placer.....	715	1978	1424....	992	2508	2096
Plumas.....	199	1490	136....	217	1124	865
Sacramento.....	1844	2513	2092....	941	3433	3366
San Bernardino.....	7	414	0....	93	314	7
San Diego.....	1	207	0....	18	173	38
San Francisco.....	5335	4430	361....	5089	5332	1598
San Joaquin.....	394	1549	602....	548	1285	1040
San Luis Obispo.....	55	225	0....	107	83	15
San Mateo.....	190	229	0....	238	282	113
Santa Barbara.....	3	469	2....	133	176	10
Santa Clara.....	891	1298	37....	809	576	673
Santa Cruz.....	265	450	67....	196	320	288
Shasta.....	109	1406	720....	169	1537	1083
Sierra.....	473	2555	180....	693	2506	2205
Siskiyou.....	331	2425	1212....	464	2073	1791
Solano.....	329	923	257....	189	799	634
Sonoma & Mendocino.....	521	1742	262....	332	1515	498
Stanislaus.....	8	419	130....	21	436	228
Sutter.....	181	550	97....	92	491	347
Tehama.....	41	563	225....	44	436	311
Trinity.....	118	901	709....	183	1011	882
Tuolumne.....	1307	3133	1064....	1056	2936	2112
Tulare & B. Vista.....	23	404	4....	23	248	139
Yolo.....	173	521	419....	130	553	583
Yuba.....	717	2135	1012....	650	2451	2081

Total .....21034 53121 19381...20691 53365 36165

Weller over S., 32087; Buch. over Frem., 32674.

The whole Democratic State ticket was elected by majorities about the same as that of Mr. Weller. The People voted to pay the State Debt, \$7661 to 16970 against it. The call for a Constitutional Convention was voted down.

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic.



## LOUISIANA.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		AUDITOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
I. Eustis, Villiers, Har'ety, Rob'n, Fill. Buch.						
Orleans (part).....	1959	991..1765	791..2680	1296		
Plaquemines.....	250	337.. 256	323.. 205	248		
St. Bernard.....	127	200.. 131	200.. 123	122		

Total.....2336 1528..2152 1314..3008 1576  
 Majority for Eustis, 808; do. for Hardesty, 838; do.  
 for Fillmore, 1432.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		AUDITOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
II. Burke, Taylor, Har'ety, Rob'n, Fill. Buch.						
Ascension.....	222	471.. 230	461.. 276	479		
Assumption.....	179	728.. 159	735.. 195	857		
Jefferson.....	452	314.. 464	303.. 967	122		
Lafourche.....	256	691.. 252	689.. 300	753		
Orleans (part).....	1846	1018..2072	1159..3372	1420		
St. Charles.....	73	127.. 81	120.. 67	104		
St. James.....	328	160.. 334	153.. 380	172		
St. John Bap't. 160		183.. 154	189.. 196	217		
St. Mary.....	326	390.. 346	365.. 449	374		
St. Martin.....	413	464.. 614	456.. 541	423		
Terrebonne.....	437	404.. 452	386.. 397	382		

Total.....4892 4950..5153 5016..7110 5283  
 Taylor's maj., 58; Hardesty's do., 142; Fillmore's do., 1827.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		AUDITOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
III. Wat'r's'n, De'd's'n, Har'd's'y, Rob'n, Fill. Buch.						
Avoyelles.....	285	616.. 289	626.. 323	584		
Carroll.....	281	282.. 295	476.. 288	441		
Catahoula.....	362	468.. 368	486.. 411	448		
Concordia.....	108	75.. 130	146.. 155	135		
E. Baton Rouge 432		325.. 471	625.. 540	593		
E. Feliciana.....	271	335.. 343	386.. 346	464		
Iberville.....	114	127.. 175	596.. 265	517		
Livingston.....	209	394.. 184	436.. 231	391		
Madison.....	223	35.. 222	180.. 239	210		
Pointe Coupee.. 157		348.. 160	540.. 266	521		
St. Helena.....	262	503.. 296	296.. 309	272		
St. Tammany.. 228		196.. 254	292.. 304	227		
Tensas.....	121	132.. 129	194.. 157	205		
Washington.....	123	338.. 120	336.. 142	304		
W. Baton Rouge 184		45.. 179	172.. 200	147		
W. Feliciana.....	152	267.. 176	306.. 196	290		

Total.....3512 4270..3791 6092..4372 5749  
 Davidson's majority, 758; Robertson's do., 2301;  
 Buchanan's do., 1377.

Sigur, Ind. Dem., received 2163 votes for Congress.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		AUDITOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
IV. Sparks, Sand'ge, Har'ety, Rob'n, Fill. Buch.						
Bienville.....	150	673.. 175	677.. 296	706		
Bossier.....	172	475.. 188	450.. 202	475		
Caddo.....	494	471.. 490	457.. 493	458		
Calcasieu.....	13	338.. 15	336.. 25	206		
Caldwell.....	102	292.. 102	291.. 102	308		
Claiborne.....	502	820.. 500	790.. 678	852		
De Soto.....	296	419.. 290	413.. 296	510		
Franklin.....	187	251.. 185	255.. 183	264		
Jackson.....	313	550.. 321	547.. 387	538		
Lafayette.....	18	315.. 16	318.. 128	453		
Morehouse.....	290	376.. 296	370.. 351	332		
Natchitoches.. 345		564.. 347	563.. 420	588		
Oucha.....	235	350.. 232	352.. 260	390		
Rapides.....	611	737.. 611	734.. 584	763		
Sabine.....	166	411.. 166	419.. 189	349		
St. Landry.....	517	902.. 515	908.. 807	1103		
Union.....	516	576.. 522	564.. 545	623		
Vermillion.....	85	245.. 87	241.. 116	234		
Winn.....	163	298.. 166	295.. 157	314		

Total.....5205 9063..5224 8980..6219 9556  
 Sandidge's majority, 3555; Robertson's do., 3756;  
 Buchanan's do., 3337.

Total vote of the State ....16325 21402...20709 22164

Robertson's majority, 5077; Buchanan's do., 1455.

1857. Americans. Democrats.  
 Treasurer.....Walker. 16425; Hunter...20964.  
 Sup't Education..Lacy...16744; Hamilton.21182.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Americans, 9; Democrats, 23.  
 HOUSE.....Americans, 35; Democrats, 49.

## TEXAS.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		GOV., 1857.		PRES. '56.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
I. Evans, Reagan, H'aten, Rannels. Fill. Buch.						

Anderson.....	463	658... 475	607... 325	612		
Angelina.....	150	78... 170	53... No return.			
Bowie.....	70	235... 54	262... 68	171		
Cass.....	353	547... 355	555... 352	581		
Cherokee.....	749	964... 824	925... 514	845		
Collin.....	257	654... 309	558... 302	564		
Cooke.....	85	132... 98	120... 0	58		
Dallas.....	282	649... 404	569... 245	603		
Denton.....	155	264... 192	230... 132	308		
Fannin.....	204	448... 319	557... 238	557		
Grayson.....	334	463... 361	492... 182	415		
Harrison.....	558	598... 556	601... 505	665		
Henderson.....	128	313... 145	295... 77	292		
Hopkins.....	278	620... 348	600... 238	530		
Houston.....	251	462... 313	422... 170	400		
Ilunt.....	210	398... 257	386... 138	392		
Jack*.....	4	53... 30	38... [New Co.]			
Jasper.....	146	228... 161	216... 99	185		
Jefferson.....	80	70... 54	67... 43	109		
Kaufman.....	171	282... 208	235... 63	191		
Lamar.....	305	636... 339	628... 235	555		
Liberty.....	172	249... 176	259... 103	180		
Nacogdoches 521		490... 592	441... 182	557		
Newton.....	116	122... 128	130... 58	138		
Orange.....	108	66... 116	55... 60	73		
Panola.....	248	465... 243	469... 135	458		
Polk.....	96	351... 110	361... 71	285		
Red River.....	301	409... 327	398... 235	288		
Rusk.....	692	1050... 748	1009... 659	1157		
Sabine.....	200	60... 196	66... 89	118		
S. Augustine. 170		186... 185	155... 72	182		
Shelby.....	347	235... 378	203... 77	309		
Smith.....	519	867... 558	828... 370	810		
Titus.....	398	523... 435	513... 257	502		
Trinity.....	172	232... 170	233... 100	161		
Tyler*.....	114	317... 141	304... No return.			
Upshnr.....	363	604... 345	568... 255	683		
Van Zandt... 97		288... 109	306... 48	223		
Wise.....	77	105... 108	120... 11	67		
Wood*.....	140	467... 192	410... 124	335		
Young.....	2	52... 20	44... 11	39		

Total.....10085 15799..11249 15383...6890 14498

Majority for Reagan, 5714; do. for Rannels, 4134;  
 do. for Buchanan, 7608.

Districts.	CONGRESS.		GOV., 1857.		PRES. '56.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
II. Howth, Bryan, Houston, Rannels. Fill. Buch.						
Atascosa.....	18	225... 84	179... 58	87		
Austin.....	231	456... 273	424... 120	358		
Bandera.....	0	27... 18	22... 12	9		
Bastrop.....	126	459... 248	415... 230	403		
Bell.....	55	376... 229	272... 151	312		
Bexar.....	34	1178... 621	927... 318	747		
Bosque.....	9	133... 29	115... 29	64		
Brazoria.....	6	394... 59	357... 74	225		
Brazos.....	122	56... 149	75... 74	56		
Brown.....	0	16... 8	12... [New Co.]			
Burleson.....	178	324... 338	290... 168	261		
Burnett.....	16	191... 104	130... 76	141		
Caldwell.....	21	457... 277	345... 196	395		
Calhoun.....	62	246... 152	179... maj. 35			
Cameron.....	0	751... 95	766... 123	492		
Colorado.....	27	409... 167	316... 133	253		
Comal.....	5	324... 37	313... 26	234		
Comanche*.. 9		93... 49	108... 11	40		
Coryell.....	80	217... 116	146... 69	118		
De Witt.....	14	369... 173	244... 108	253		
Ellis.....	134	348... 254	324... 176	239		
El Paso.....	0	805... 14	898... m1022			
Erath*.....	0	64... 35	23... [New Co.]			
Falls.....	76	154... 213	115... 74	158		
Fayette.....	281	731... 467	691... 399	567		
Fort Bend... 32		253... 105	156... 136	196		
Freestone... 51		382... 222	357... 144	341		
Galveston... 162		478... 180	451... 314	431		
Gillespie.....	12	234... 31	256... 25	115		
Goliad.....	24	206... 152	126... 135	93		

\* Unofficial.

## TEXAS—continued.

Districts.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
II.	Howth.	Bryan.	Houston.	Runnells.	Fill.	Buch.
Gonzales.....	105	523...	390	479...	363	510
Grimes.....	214	365...	354	289...	260	323
Guadalupe....	24	390...	255	354...	258	359
Harris*.....	460	672...	474	685...	449	645
Hays.....	62	107...	129	86...	123	130
Hidalgo*....	0	157...	4	218...	0	169
Hill.....	101	145...	155	115...	131	175
Jackson.....	57	95...	115	74...	88	93
Johnson.....	54	228...	203	149...	79	186
Karnes.....	82	158...	143	121...	119	103
Kerr*.....	0	46...	26	40...	[New Co.]	
Kinney.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	[New Co.]		
Lampases.....	63	156...	139	117...	61	77
Lavaca.....	24	465...	216	336...	116	160
Leon.....	234	415...	355	365...	235	337
Limestone....	96	365...	193	352...	119	101
Live Oak.....	19	89...	123	139...	[New Co.]	
Llano.....	0	63...	23	70...	23	55
McCallcock... No return.	No return.	No return.	[New Co.]			
McLennan....	150	346...	291	256...	201	293
Madison.....	96	79...	153	78...	125	113
Matagorda....	0	174...	12	168...	43	111
Maverick.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	[New Co.]		
Medina.....	1	159...	46	125...	39	135
Milam.....	141	229...	212	183...	196	211
Montgomery..	142	204...	290	161...	163	179
Nuvarro.....	207	312...	378	313...	210	300
Nueces.....	0	357...	120	247...	0 m128	
Palo Pinto....	0	69...	23	46...	[New Co.]	
Parker.....	44	268...	320	109...	[New Co.]	
Presidio.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	No return.		
Refugio*....	13	144...	83	167...	37	83
Robertson....	76	160...	162	199...	96	222
San Patricio* 4	40...	19	36...	0	m49	
San Saba.....	0	36...	53	56...	21	48
Starr.....	0	378...	75	358...	17	374
Tarrant.....	61	515...	335	317...	92	490
Travis.....	283	600...	498	453...	467	551
Uvalde.....	0	30...	32	25...	22	18
Victoria.....	71	194...	108	188...	117	141
Walker.....	10	379...	390	256...	343	387
Washington... 294	732...	548	643...	481	654	
Wehh.....	0	353...	8	389...	m382	
Wharton.....	8	164...	18	130...	40	76
Williamson... 32	425...	293	289...	240	307	

Total.... 5013 21142 12563 18234 8749 16671

Majority for Bryan, 16129; do, for Runnells, 5671; do, for Buchanan, 7922.

## TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE—1857.

	Americans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Governor....	Honston. 23812;	Runnells... 33617—	9805
Lt. Gov....	Grimes... 20057;	Lubbock... 32876—	12819
Land Com....	Crosby... 25924;	White... 28394—	2470
Congress....	Amer... 15098;	Democrat. 36941—	21843
Pres't, '56..	F. Illmore. 15639;	Buchanan... 31169—	15530
Gov., '55....	Dickson. 18644;	Pease... 26182—	7538
L'd Com.'55.	Crosby... 21878;	Fields... 20263—	1615
Cong., '55....	Amer... 19833;	Democrat. 24690—	4852

THE LEGISLATURE is decidedly Democratic.

\* Unofficial.

## MICHIGAN.

## CHIEF JUSTICE, 1857. PRESIDENT, 1856.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
	Martin.	Douglass.	Frem't.	Buch.	Fill.
Allegan.....	1151	911...	1526	1027	29
Barry.....	1170	739...	1495	872	49
Berrien.....	1310	1232...	1926	1540	132
Branch.....	1764	913...	2608	1322	14
Calhoun.....	2633	1635...	3495	2151	122
Cass.....	1162	849...	1703	1165	41
Cheboygan....	0	72...	No return.		
Chippewa.....	No return.	No return.	No return.		
Clinton.....	1051	801...	1358	1034	14
Eaton.....	1337	798...	1883	1223	15

## Martin. Douglass. Frem't. Buch. Fill.

	No return.	No return.	No return.	No return.	No return.
Emmet.....	1797	1269...	2635	1538	110
Genesee.....	53	37....	157	243	2
G. Traverse...	No return.		383	136	0
Hillsdale.....	2098	849...	3446	1408	37
Houghton.....	No return.		201	398	1
Huron.....	No return.		No return.		
Ingham.....	1514	1334...	1849	1534	25
Ionia.....	1404	863...	2002	1154	22
Jackson.....	2184	1967...	2996	2118	46
Kalamazoo....	1953	702...	2803	1620	50
Kent.....	2198	2060...	2931	2516	93
Lapeer.....	1122	870...	1579	995	31
Lenawee.....	2816	1865...	4499	2779	167
Livingston....	1383	1506...	1765	1711	18
Mackinaw.....	54	138...	No return.		
Macomb.....	1291	1169...	2210	1845	30
Manistee.....	184	0...	No return.		
Marquette....	127	17....	79	77	20
Mason.....	No return.		32	12	0
Midland.....	86	30....	169	43	2
Monroe.....	1496	1265...	1777	1703	34
Montcalm....	285	104...	414	265	7
Newaygo.....	254	92....	No return.		
Oakland.....	2726	2370...	4105	3276	71
Ontonagon....	No return.		No return.		
Ottawa.....	1573	1043...	1392	998	39
Oceana.....	63	35....	82	21	0
Saginaw.....	768	892...	1042	1222	17
Sanilac.....	544	130...	803	201	1
Schoolcraft... No return.	No return.		No return.		
Shiawassee....	1024	955...	1304	1105	36
St. Clair.....	1343	921...	1807	1521	21
St. Joseph....	1599	1224...	2324	1475	12
Tuscola.....	402	181...	442	242	4
Van Buren....	1265	845...	1710	1033	34
Washtenaw... 2585	2376...	3570	2831	109	
Wayne.....	2929	3913...	5250	5777	205

Total..... 50729 39002.... 71762 52136 1660

Martin over Douglass, 11727; Fremont over Buchanan, 19626.

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, 1857.

Republicans. Democrats. Major.

Manning....	50729;	Wing....	38052—12677.
Campbell....	50912;	Johnson.	38892—12020.
Christiancy.	50746;	Pratt....	38577—12169.

## NEW YORK CITY.

## VOTE IN 1857.

	MAJOR.	Gov. ALMS-HOUSE.
	Ind. Dem.	Dem. Rep. Am.
Wards.	Tiemann. Wood.	Dugro. Smith. Wagn'r
I.....	547 1276...	1464 190 164
II.....	438 231...	253 145 261
III.....	464 405...	444 257 155
IV.....	525 2112...	2172 237 200
V.....	1713 1349...	1445 958 607
VI.....	495 2401...	2443 340 91
VII.....	2250 2322...	2217 1274 927
VIII.....	2555 1871...	1928 1206 1227
IX.....	4618 1794...	1913 2208 2240
X.....	1773 1627...	1633 753 954
XI.....	2244 3269...	3211 819 1299
XII.....	1179 857...	1096 648 317
XIII.....	1679 1800...	1825 751 861
XIV.....	922 2357...	2434 487 287
XV.....	2929 783...	966 1668 1100
XVI.....	3409 2129...	2130 2107 1263
XVII.....	3199 3765...	3850 1482 1446
XVIII.....	3312 2456...	2659 2238 812
XIX.....	1202 1323...	1444 770 294
XX.....	3389 2834...	2918 2675 617
XXI.....	2633 1763...	1950 1392 998
XXII.....	1741 2029...	2082 1306 386

Total..... 43216 40888 42497 23910 16486

Tiemann over Wood, 2,328; Dugro over Smith, 18,587; Dugro over Wagner, 26,011; Dugro over both, 2,101; Dugro beats Wood, 1,609.



## IOWA.

Counties	GOVERNOR, CONST., '57.				PRES., 1856.	
	Rep.	Dem.	For. Agt.	Rep.	Dem.	
	Lower.	Sam'l's	Const.	Const.	Frem.	Buch. Fill.
Adair.....	40	25.	107	15.	72	27
Adams.....	90	64.	98	72	113	78
Alamakee....	540	575.	480	679.	630	590
Appanoose..	m258.	888	1004.	191	854	487
Audubon....	m 8.	17	57.	23	31	4
Benton.....	583	536.	535	622.	553	426
Blackhawk..	167m	639	618.	566	282	32
Boone.....	m121.	248	456.	203	319	66
Bremer.....	306	227.	348	91.	327	172
Butler.....	195	150.	193	159.	223	141
Buchanan....	560	327.	649	583.	709	343
Calhoun.....	tie	34	3.	9	14	0
Carroll.....	No return.	45	0.	New County.		
Cass.....	98	91.	119	80.	132	84
Cedar.....	224m	826	692.	1016	701	176
Cerro Gordo.	49m	118	48.	101	40	1
Chickasaw..	332	180.	339	296.	351	102
Clark.....	84m	458	281.	346	358	77
Clayton.....	949	719.	866	1385.	1420	754
Clinton.....	523	399.	812	676.	1245	839
Crawford....	19m	37	20.	35	6	0
Dickenson... No return.	No return.	New County.				
Drvis.....	250	687.	574	1202.	201	1014
Decatur.....	240	491.	254	614.	243	533
Delaware....	523	399.	532	842.	801	500
Des Moines..	1162	1405.	1465	1139.	1338	1413
Dubuque....	999	2482.	539	2023.	1322	2427
Dallas.....	38m	476	361.	457	319	20
Fayette.....	592	344.	653	687.	1043	452
Floyd.....	344	211.	312	198.	224	124
Franklin.... No return.	62	129.	120	33	0	
Fremont.....	m50.	124	389.	166	203	103
Greene.....	m65.	112	78.	73	117	0
Grundy.....	49	4.	51	40.	65	2
Guthrie.....	m24.	245	213.	196	205	12
Hamilton....	57m	82	199.	New County.		
Harrison....	m50.	193	196.	170	124	9
Hardin.....	425	280.	549	303.	583	195
Henry.....	813m	1215	624.	1767	767	308
Howard.....	62m	273	118.	207	63	0
Humboldt... 56m	25	1.	New County.			
Iowa.....	394	328.	424	459.	492	326
Jackson.....	872	1019.	681	1077.	1163	1332
Jasper.....	727	303.	836	393.	878	455
Jefferson....	191m	782	1038.	1183	1023	206
Johnson....	1163	1193.	847	1257.	1215	964
Jones.....	79m	784	772.	964	663	10
Keokuk.....	879	780.	789	759.	895	83
Kossuth....	24m	61	21.	85	12	0
Lee.....	1707	2059.	2721	661.	1780	2158
Linn.....	1214	998.	1317	955.	1652	971
Louisiana..	959	669.	698	478.	993	642
Lucas.....	3m	0	0.	288	355	176
Madison....	491	533.	625	656.	580	519
Madaska....	1072	864.	926	878.	1284	940
Marion.....	809	1131.	819	1417.	No return.	
Marshall....	416	142.	231	611.	531	199
Mills.....	m30.	253	346.	287	153	102
Mitchell....	437	416.	290	224.	314	135
Monroe.....	610	518.	548	695.	622	603
Monona.....	m36.	23	119.	41	56	13
Montgomery.	13m	17	31.	63	53	17
Muscatine... 1140	1105.	1103	778.	1091	895	32
Page.....	No return.	142	309.	109	171	189
Palo Alto... m18.	No return.	New County.				
Polk.....	1115	879.	1892	106.	1065	888
Pottawattmie	m300.	264	418.	259	333	84
Poweshiek..	473	296.	653	221.	459	255
Ruggold....	47m	183	50.	92	52	64
Scott.....	1717	1399.	1414	1242.	1675	1119
Shelby.....	11m	100	14.	62	19	0
Story.....	217	247.	280	359.	232	72
Sac.....	8	43.	87	51.	25	35
Tama.....	129m	386	298.	470	296	90
Taylor.....	54m	221	157.	119	183	31
Union.....	88	115.	109	101.	102	121
Van Buren.. 1036	1116.	1062	1508.	1092	1396	324
Wapello.... m297.	938	1249.	1093	1175	252	
Warren.....	696	394.	881	361.	855	513

Washington.	347m	818	709.	1193	629	403
Wayne.....	m104.	No return.	133	268	170	31
Webster....	1088.	142	284.	389	209	31
Winnesheik.	525	229.	530	241.	770	209
Woodbury..	m50.	No return.	New County.			
Worth.....	59m	0.	No return.	New County.		
Wright.....	60	49.	61	50.	91	24

Total.....30143 27992 40576 38697 43354 36170 9190

Majority for Lowe, 2151; do, for Constitution, 1679; Fremont over Buchanan, 774.

ORAN FAVILLE, *Rep.*, was elected Lieut. Governor over George Gillaspay, *Dem.*, by about the same majority as Mr. Low received.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Republicans, 22; Democrats, 14.

HOUSE...Republicans, 41; Democrats, 31.

This Election for Governor, held on the second Tuesday of October, 1857, was the first under the new Constitution, which was framed by a State Convention, called for the purpose, in March of the same year, and submitted to a direct vote of the people on the 3d of August following, with the above result.

At the same election a separate proposition was submitted to the people to strike out the word "white" from the Article on Suffrage so as to admit negroes and mulattoes to the same privileges of voting as white men. The proposition failed to receive a majority of all the votes cast, and therefore negroes are excluded from a voice in the government of Iowa.

In April, 1857, certain State officers were also voted for, with the following result:

	Rep.	Dem.	Major.
Sup. Pub. Inst.	Bugbee, 32287	Fisher, 32892	5065
Register	Holmes, 32220	Parvin, 32722	502
Des St. R. Comm.	Manning, 32474	Balley, 32159	315

\* Elected.

## WISCONSIN.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, FREE SUFF. PRES., 1856.						
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Dem. Am.				
	Randall.	Cross.	Yes.	No.	From.	Both.	Am.
Adams.....	397	261.	236	222.	1591	625	9
Bad Ax.....	549	445.	No return.	597	231	21	
Brown.....	143	575.	83	584.	499	1004	0
Buffalo.....	179	362.	123	421.	63	163	0
Burnett.....	No return.		New County.				
Calumet....	361	488.	487	337.	486	408	1
Chippewa....	70	256.	25	170.	No return.		
Clark.....	59	39.	34	6.	73	37	0
Columbia....	1731	1280.	1598	1419.	2950	1239	7
Crawford....	278	266.	152	474.	521	429	1
Dane.....	2668	2959.	1322	3203.	3996	3413	6
Dodge.....	2047	2519.	No return.	3453	2784	15	
Door.....	39	33.	23	52.	No return.		
Douglas....	28	145.	No return.	No return.			
Dunn.....	204	111.	No return.	390	119	0	
Eau Claire..	199	133.	35	146.	New County.		
Fond du Lac.	2687	1825.	1931	1805.	3292	2511	25
Grant.....	1681	1260.	398	2178.	2809	1419	186
Green.....	1156	832.	991	944.	2004	1037	32
Iowa.....	765	915.	403	1214.	1497	1474	27
Jackson....	336	224.	242	488.	306	144	6
Jefferson....	1804	1711.	1299	828.	3290	3424	6
Juneau.....	499	505.	298	667.	with Adams.		
Kewaunee... 51	178.	No return.	89	206	0		
Kenosha....	932	693.	784	740.	1508	831	0
La Crosse..	684	861.	No return.	987	541	25	
La Fayette..	758	1360.	249	1683.	1415	1722	19
La Pointe... 0	43.	0	45.	No return.			
Manitowoc..	631	1211.	567	1331.	1177	1907	0
Marathon... 197	249.	24	375.	269	207	1	
Marquette..	1475	1202.	1186	1431.	2515	1032	19
Milwaukee..	2243	5531.	1679	6116.	2798	7183	25
Monroe.....	555	434.	498	473.	722	254	6
Oconto.....	160	186.	34	143.	No return.		
Outagamie..	416	573.	296	625.	602	753	1
Ozaukee....	266	1167.	No return.	360	2932	0	
Pierce.....	206	171.	No return.	414	106	11	
Polk.....	111	154.	10	73.	95	54	1
Portage....	571	494.	117	680.	680	361	13

## WISCONSIN—continued.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Yes.	No.	From.	Buch.	Fill.
Racine.....	1752	1452	1662	1462	2299	1683	6
Richland.....	538	608	322	813	882	455	37
Rock.....	3425	1633	No return.	4707	1965	10	
St. Croix.....	358	388	135	342	417	252	0
Sauk.....	1239	835	763	655	2015	993	4
Shawano.....	15	59	55	55	68	21	0
Sheboygan.....	1276	1047	1073	1030	1891	1921	15
Trempealeau.....	164	54	121	49	190	45	0
Walworth.....	2335	1089	2327	1122	3518	1297	4
Washington.....	341	1433	300	1467	813	2641	7
Waukesha.....	2269	1869	2210	1855	2875	2020	8
Waupaca.....	936	493	825	544	1636	75	0
Wausara.....	978	288	633	254	1292	215	6
Winnebago.....	2058	1430	1972	1424	2769	1415	20
Wood.....	124	111	30	135	260	95	0

Total.....45059 44941 27550 40106 66090 52843 580  
 Majority for Randall, 118; maj. against Free Suffrage, 12516; Fremont over Buchanan, 13247.

## STATE OFFICERS—1857.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj's.
Lieut. Gov. Schurtz.....	44844	Campbell* 45053	209
Sec. State.....	Thomas.....	Jones*.....	46380—2453
Treasurer.....	Hastings* 45064	Habich.....	44999—65
Atty Gen.....	Jackson.....	Bouck*.....	45515—773
Sup. Schools.....	McMynn.....	Draper*.....	45302—748
Bank Comt.....	McGregor 44372	Squires*.....	45555—1183
Prison Ins.....	McGraw* 44740	Garry.....	44499—241
Jus. Sup. Ct. Whiton*.....	49681	Cothren.....	36123—13558

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Republicans, 18; Democrats, 12.

HOUSE.....Republicans, 49; Democrats, 48.

Certain supplemental returns were sent in from Adams and Dodge counties, which vary the aggregate vote and majorities somewhat, but do not effect the result of the election. The State canvassers made out two statements—one including and the other excluding the supplemental returns. We publish the former above. Excluding the supplements adds to the relative strength of the Republican ticket.

The election for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court took place in April, 1857.

\* Elected.

## MINNESOTA.

Gov., 1857. Chief Just., '57. Cong., '55.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Ramsey, Sibly, Big Wm, et al, Mrsh, Rice, Olm'd						
Anoka.....	300	207	280	227	New Co.	3
Benton.....	159	140	156	142	56	193
Blue Earth.....	537	594	531	600	69	57
Brown.....	172	320	171	318	1	67
Carver.....	329	523	309	543	28	37
Cass.....	0	228	0	228	0	51
Chicago.....	410	193	409	196	61	104
Crow Wing.....	16	85	12	85	New Co.	13
Dakota.....	576	1261	876	1258	161	153
Dodge.....	375	511	369	514	49	48
Faribault.....	135	85	135	85	New Co.	0
Fillmore.....	935	1012	932	1015	151	185
Freeborn.....	439	207	439	207	New Co.	0
Goodhue.....	1171	649	1173	654	115	165
Hennepin.....	2080	1657	2066	1674	415	345
Houston.....	638	696	542	691	232	233
Isanti.....	18	2	18	0	New Co.	0
Itasca.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	0	65	0
Lake.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	6	277	0
Jesner.....	424	529	420	530	53	56
Manomn.....	8	105	7	106	New Co.	0
McLeod.....	246	146	172	218	New Co.	0
Meeker.....	130	65	130	65	New Co.	0
Mille Lac.....	5	15	8	12	New Co.	0
Morrison.....	134	184	110	210	New Co.	0
Mower.....	422	235	422	236	11	29
Nicollet.....	419	551	415	553	34	85
Olmsted.....	930	699	929	696	96	34
Pemhina.....	0	316	0	316	0	46
Pine.....	35	16	34	16	New Co.	0

Ramsey.....	1004	1548	857	1695	517	734	537
Rice.....	923	889	915	898	226	50	48
Scott.....	362	588	362	583	125	190	127
Sherburne.....	70	85	66	83	New Co.	0	
Sibley.....	144	530	133	540	4	95	1
Stearns.....	255	552	250	558	5	118	26
Steele.....	495	192	493	194	38	75	4
St. Louis.....	No return.	No return.	No return.	0	117	0	
Todd.....	18	97	18	97	0	9	0
Wabashaw.....	479	246	473	254	103	18	30
Waseca.....	293	280	290	268	New Co.	0	
Washington.....	1025	874	1027	876	121	292	37
Winona.....	812	668	805	671	143	134	53
Wright.....	422	245	419	247	65	26	1

Total.....17550 17790 17173 18169 22885 4088 1914  
 Maj. for Sibley, 240; do. for Emmett, 996; plurality for Rice, 1203.

## VOTE FOR OTHER OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Lieut. Gov. Ide.....	17055	Holcomb.....	18210—1155
Sec. State.....	Stannard 17113	Baesen.....	18172—1059
Treasurer.....	Mantor 17071	Armstrong 18121	—1050
Auditor.....	Lane.....	Dunbar.....	18218—1192
Atty Gen.....	Nourse.....	Berry.....	17703—899
Asso. Justices.....	Berry.....	Atwater.....	18199—1147
	Billings.....	Flandrau.....	18110—1084
Clt. Sup. Ct. Sussell.....	17015	Noah.....	18136—1121
Congress.....	Wilkin 16938	Becker.....	18019—1081
	Swift.....	Phelps.....	18218—1281
	Aldrich 16955	Cavanagh 18064	—1109
Constitution.....	For.....	30055	Against..... 571—29484

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Republicans.. 17; Democrats.. 20.

HOUSE.....Republicans.. 37; Democrats.. 43.

The above are the results of the first election for State officers in this new State. Some three or four thousand votes were excluded by the State Canvassers for alleged informalities, which if counted would have changed the result on Governor, and elected Mr. Ramsey, the Republican candidate, who will possibly contest Mr. Sibley's right to the Executive Chair.

## OREGON.

The question of calling a convention to frame a State Constitution was submitted to the people of Oregon in 1857, with the following result: For Convention, 7617; against Convention, 1679. At the same election, Hon. Joseph Lane, Dem., was chosen Delegate to Congress, receiving 5635 votes to 3471 for Lawson, Rep. So a Constitution was framed and submitted to the people, and at the same time separate clauses were submitted on the questions of tolerating slavery or free negroes in the new State. The returns were not complete when we put this work to press, but sufficiently full to show that the Constitution is adopted, and slavery and free negroes both repudiated. The returns are as follows:

Counties.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Benton.....	227m	m	76	No ret'n.		
Clackamas.....	530	216	98	665	116	594
Clatsop.....	25m	m	46	No ret'n.		
Columbia.....	30	66	11	84	24	66
Douglass.....	225m	m	150	No ret'n.		
Jackson.....	465	372	405	425	46	756
Josephine.....	445	139	155	435	41	534
Lane.....	200m	m	250	No ret'n.		
Linn.....	1111	476	198	1092	113	1095
Marion.....	1043	262	210	1099	82	1142
Multnomah.....	496	255	96	653	112	587
Polk.....	340m	m	253	No ret'n.		
Umpqua.....	157	83	83	204	19	190
Wasco.....	55	89	58	85	18	122
Washington.....	265	226	68	428	80	393
Yamhill.....	96m	m	115	No ret'n.		

Total.....5710 2184.....1382 6361..... 651 5479  
 Maj. for Constitution, 3526; do. against Slavery, 4979; do. against Free Negroes, 4923.



## STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp	Sal'ry	Leg're Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Andrew B. Moore.....	Dec. 1859	\$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Ellas N. Conway.....	Nov. 1860	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California.....	Sacramento.....	John B. Weller.....	Dec. 1859	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. H'n.	Alex. H. Holley.....	May, 1858	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	PETER F. CAUSEY.....	Jan. 1859	1,333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Marshall S. Perry.....	Nov. 1861	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	Joseph E. Brown.....	Nov. 1859	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	William H. Bissell.....	Jan. 1861	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Ashbel P. Willard.....	Jan. 1861	1,300	January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	Ralph P. Love.....	Jan. 1860	1,000	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	CHARLES S. MOREHEAD.....	Aug. 1859	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	R. C. Wickliffe.....	Jan. 1860	—	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Lot M. Morrill.....	Jan. 1859	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	THOMAS H. HICKS.....	Jan. 1862	3,600	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Nathaniel P. Banks.....	Jan. 1859	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Kinsley S. Bingham.....	Jan. 1859	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Henry H. Sibley.....	—	—	—	2 Tu. Oct.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	William McWillie.....	Jan. 1860	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Robert M. Stewart.....	Dec. 1860	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire.....	Concord.....	William Haile.....	June, 1858	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	William A. Newell.....	Jan. 1860	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	John A. King.....	Jan. 1859	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Thomas Bragg.....	Jan. 1859	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Salmon P. Chase.....	Jan. 1860	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	William F. Packer.....	Jan. 1861	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov'o.	Elisha Dyer.....	May, 1858	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	Robert F. W. Allston.....	Dec. 1858	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Isahm G. Harris.....	Oct. 1859	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Hardin R. Runnels.....	Dec. 1861	3,000	In Decem'r	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Ryland Fletcher.....	Oct. 1858	750	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Henry A. Wise.....	Jan. 1860	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Alexander W. Randall.....	Dec. 1859	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—New Mexico, Abraham Kencher; Washington, Fayette McMullen; Nebraska, Wm. A. Richardson; Utah, Alfred Cumming; Kansas, James W. Denver (Sec. and acting Gov.); Oregon, Geo. L. Curry. The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*; Americans in SMALL CAPS.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1856.			1852.			1848.		
	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchanan.	Am. Fillmore.	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.	Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. Van Bu'n.
Alabama.....		46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,263	
Arkansas.....		21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300	
California.....	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	59,665	100	Admitted since		
Connecticut.....	42,715	54,995	2,615	30,359	23,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	1848.
Delaware.....	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80
Florida.....		6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,298	
Georgia.....		56,581	42,439	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802	
Illinois.....	96,189	105,348	37,441	64,934	80,597	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,804
Indiana.....	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100
Iowa.....	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,855	17,762	1,606	11,178	12,125	1,126
Kentucky.....	314	74,612	67,416	57,068	53,806	235	67,141	49,720	
Louisiana.....		22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1
Maine.....	67,179	39,080	3,325	32,543	41,649	8,020	35,276	40,206	12,178
Maryland.....	281	39,115	47,460	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125
Massachusetts.....	103,190	89,240	19,626	56,062	66,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,038
Michigan.....	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389
Mississippi.....		55,446	24,195	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537	
Missouri.....		58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077	
New Hampshire.....	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560
New Jersey.....	28,338	46,943	21,115	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849
New York.....	276,004	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,583	114,319	120,407
North Carolina.....		48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85
Ohio.....	187,497	170,874	28,121	152,526	169,220	31,682	138,359	154,773	35,347
Pennsylvania.....	147,963	230,772	82,202	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,777
Rhode Island.....	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644	6,779	3,646	730
South Carolina.....	Presiden	tial Elec	tors cho	sen by the	Legisla	nre.			
Tennessee.....		73,636	66,117	58,893	57,018		64,705	58,419	
Texas.....		31,169	15,639	4,995	13,532		4,509	10,663	3
Vermont.....	39,561	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837
Virginia.....	291	89,706	60,310	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9
Wisconsin.....	66,090	52,843	580	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total.....	1,341,514	1,838,232	874,707	1,393,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,232	1,223,795	291,278